

THE ATLANTA OBITUARY.

VOL. XXII.

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WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

Italy Recalls Its Minister from Washington.

BARON FAVA WAITS UPON MR. BLAINE

And Informs Him that Italy Is Dissatisfied

AND ASKS HIM FOR HIS PASSPORT.

Rumors of the Arrest of Americans in Italy.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—With an official note, dated today, Baron Fava, Italian minister, has declared to the secretary of state that the United States government, not having given assurances that the murderers of the Italian subjects acquitted by American magistrates and murdered in prison, while under the immediate protection of the authorities of New Orleans, would be brought to justice, the Italian government has found itself under the very painful necessity of showing openly its dissatisfaction by recalling the minister of its majesty from a country where the Italian representative is unable to obtain justice. The baron will soon leave the United States, leaving the secretary of the legation in charge only of current affairs.

This action by the Italian government caused the deepest surprise in official circles here when the fact became known. It had been generally supposed that the Italian government would at least await the action of the New Orleans grand jury, which is charged with an investigation of the bloody episode at the New Orleans jail. It appears, however, that the information received from its representatives must have led that government to the conclusion that the grand jury investigation would fail to result in the punishment, or even indictment, of any person connected with the killing of the Italians.

NICHOLLS'S LETTER UNSATISFACTORY. The letter of Governor Nichols, in reply to Secretary Blaine, was also, it is thought, regarded as evasive of the real point at issue—reparation for an alleged wrong—and the governor's assurances that further bloodshed would not follow, unaccompanied by any excuse for the failure of state or municipal authorities to take precautions to prevent the killing, was, it is said, regarded by the Italian government with extreme dissatisfaction. It appeared to it that the United States government had exhausted its resources. The relations between the national government and the governors of states were so fixed by the American constitution that when the Italian minister, obeying commands of his government, sought for some assurance that persons concerned in the killing of its subjects would be punished, it was not possible for the general government to give any definite assurance of the kind. It could and did point to the fact that the grand jury was an American provision for calling before the bar of justice persons who had violated the law of the land. But this particular grand jury was called together under the laws of the southern state of Louisiana, and whether or not it would punish, according to the Italian idea of justice, was something that no national official, from the president down, could guarantee.

NOTHING WITH STATE'S RIGHTS. The Italian government was not satisfied with such views. With the relations between the state and national governments, and the peculiarities of our constitutional system of government it had nothing to do. But it was necessary, according to its views, that Italian citizens in foreign countries should be accorded the full measure of protection fixed by the laws of those countries.

Here was a case where, according to the statement of the minister, Italian subjects had been arrested on the charge of crime, and acquitted by an American jury according to the forms of an American law. These men, declared innocent by a judicial tribunal, had been slain by an angry people. The Italian government could not go behind the verdict of an American court, and notwithstanding it was stated in some quarters that the men were really guilty of foul assassination and had been acquitted by means of bribery, in the eye of the Italian government they were innocent Italian subjects. In their violent killing, the Italian people had been outraged and insulted. The national government of the United States had, as stated, failed to give any definite assurance that reparation would be made. There was but one recourse, and that was taken today when the Italian minister notified Secretary Blaine that he had been recalled, because his government was dissatisfied with the negotiations. This is the Italian view of the matter.

IT CAUSED COMOTION. There was a commotion among state department officials when the fact became known that Baron Fava had been recalled. They did not know it officially—save the secretary—before the close of office hours, for the secretary was confined to his home by a recurrence of his old malady—the gout—and did not send word to his lieutenants in the department of state. But he did manage to get into his carriage about 4 o'clock and drive over to the white house, where he told the president all that had occurred, and discussed future prospects. He stayed with the president for an hour, and when he returned to his home he was not accessible.

The state department officials did not care to talk about the matter. Mr. Wharton, first assistant secretary, is confined to his room by illness; Mr. Aden, another assistant secretary, had not been informed of the event, which was the absorbing topic of conversation among people outside. None of the officials cared to be quoted in their opinions. Precedents were to be looked up before they could be ventured. Still, there was a general disposition to belittle the matter, and there was no idea that the dogs of war were to be unloosed.

HAS NOT DEMANDED HIS PASSPORTS. Baron Fava has not demanded his passports, as had been at first reported. There were many steps in diplomacy, and though slight distinctions and small formalities appeared trivial in the public view, they were really full of significance to trained diplomats. To demand passports is an extreme measure. It is taken when the war feeling runs high and the minister's person is in danger at the hands of the populace. It is also, in a degree, suggestive of menace. The recall, under the circumstances of this case, is a serious matter. There could be no attempt to disguise that fact, but it does not signify that mutual explanations and diplomatic correspondence cannot restore the old status. The charge d'affaires, marquis imperiale, has been left in charge of the Italian legation, so that severance of diplomatic relations cannot be regarded as complete. Just what the status of this official is, cannot be known, except through his official acts. It is stated that he is in charge of "current affairs."

If any serious significance attaches to the minister's recall, this means that the charge d'affaires is to be limited in his functions to issuing passports, instructing consular officers and other small matters. In this case, further correspondence between the governments of the United States and Italy must take place directly between Washington and Rome. But this view of the case is not general in official quarters, and it is expected that the charge d'affaires will be really in charge of the Italian legation, and that when Mr. Blaine wishes to address himself to the Italian government, his communications will be directed to Marquis Imperiale, who, according to notice, is in charge of Italy's interests in the United States.

ALL THAT COULD BE DONE. It can be stated positively that unless events take an unforeseen and improbable turn, there will be no call issued for an extra session of congress, and one of the most serious effects of the incident will be the probable postponement, to an indefinite time, of the president's proposed southern and western trip.

The view taken by the administration, as it is understood, is that this government has done all that could be done in the matter. Even if it had complete legal jurisdiction in the case, it could only assure the Italian government that it would prosecute the persons guilty of the attack on the Italians at New Orleans. It could not assure the Italian government that it would punish them as Italy desires—that would be for the grand and petty juries to determine. The Italian government has been told that the president "explores the abhorrent occurrence," and that this government had taken steps to investigate the matter.

THE INQUIRY AS TO CITIZENSHIP. Part of this investigation was ascertainment of the nationality of the Italians who were killed, and this has not yet been learned. There is no proof, whatever, before the president or the secretary of state that a single Italian citizen was among the victims, and no proof is absolutely necessary preliminary to a fair demand for reparation. Officers of the department of justice are still investigating into this and other branches of the case. It is suspected in administration circles that the recent changes in the Italian cabinet may have had much to do with the present state of affairs. Marquis Rodini, who has assumed the premiership, is supposed to be open to the influence of popular clamor and to a desire to achieve a reputation with the masses by catering to the demand of the hot-headed element in Italy. At any rate, it is felt that the present state of affairs is only temporary, and there is no disposition or intention to take any harsh action on the part of the government. Certainly Mr. Porter, United States minister to Italy, will not be recalled, and this government will maintain a pacific attitude and abide by the developments of the future. In other words, as put by a very distinguished statesman, speaking of the subject tonight:

"We will keep our shirts on, and trust to the lapse of a little time to restore old pleasant relations with Italy."

FROM A HIGH OFFICIAL. The statement of today's events given tonight by a high official of the government is as follows:

"Baron Fava, Italian minister, notified Secretary Blaine today that, under orders from Rome he was compelled to withdraw from his mission near this government. He does not close the Italian legation, but leaves Marquis Imperiale, second secretary, to act as charge d'affaires. That action is, in no sense, one of hostility to this government, but may indicate a certain degree of discontent on the part of the Italian minister. Baron Fava has been on diplomatic duty in Washington for the past ten years, and his retirement will be much regretted, both officially and socially."

INSTANCES RECALLED. So far as is recalled there have been only a few instances where foreign ministers to the United States have been recalled at the request of our government or because of the diplomatic duty in Washington for the past ten years, and his retirement will be much regretted, both officially and socially.

Representative Bostoner, of Louisiana, said tonight that not only had the United States done everything it could in the premises, but that Governor Nichols had done all he could. The grand jury, he said, is now engaged in investigating all the facts. Till that body acts the governor of the state is powerless to take any steps as any other citizen of the state. It may be said, however, that public sentiment in New Orleans so universally endorses the act of the body of citizens who executed the prisoners charged with the murder of Hennessy that it will be practically impossible to convict that one who participated in it of any offense under the laws of the state of Louisiana. The greatest amount of indignation against the Mafia at New Orleans was among the laboring classes, who contend that no man's life was safe while it existed.

Representative Cogswell, of Massachusetts, regarded the situation as one of gravity, and deplored the lack of action on the part of the defense of the country. He recalled as a fact that some years ago a British man-of-war anchored opposite New Orleans and threatened to shell the city if an attack was made by a mob on the consulate.

A NAVY SEEMED. Naval officers, "I told you so," when asked how they viewed matters. They explained that for years past, in the face of opposition and derision from members of congress representing constituencies located well in the interior of the country, and in positions far from outside attack, they had persisted in their efforts to build a navy that would be a credit to and defense for the country. Their colleagues in the army had begged for coast defenses, and yet here we were with an international affair on our hands and but a mere skeleton of a navy and maps of projected coast defenses at our back. To build a navy, said the naval officers, who have opposed their views, these officers point to the French spoliation claims, aggregating millions of dollars, which we are just beginning to settle, and which found their birth in an incident somewhat like this. In that case the United States government disregarded treaty stipulations, the French government recalled its minister, and without declaration of war on either side for two years, men-of-war eyed upon American commerce.

SENSATIONAL RUMORS. The highly sensational rumors connected with this retirement are not believed to have any truthful foundation. It is said by a gentleman, who has large experience in the diplomatic relations of the United States, that the United States minister to Italy, will not necessarily retire because of the withdrawal of the Italian minister to this country. Neither will the course of the Italian minister necessarily put a stop to communications between the respective governments. The minister having turned over the charge of affairs to his successor, communications will continue as usual. It is not customary for governments to address each other directly, but always through a minister or some other representative.

A declaration of war, the same official said, did not necessarily follow such action as that of the Italian government. It is not customary for governments to address each other directly, but always through a minister or some other representative.

THE FATE OF THE ITALIAN OFFICERS. The fate of the Italian officers who were in command of the Gorkhas and of Chief Commissioner James W. Quinton, who was conducting negotiations at Darbar for the arrest of a prominent chief, who has been instrumental in depicting the rajah of Manipur, is still uncertain; but the theory of India, the theory of Louisiana, believes that all the officers and officials have either met death at the hands of the rebellious tribesmen of Assam, or that they are held as prisoners.

HAVE BEEN SLAUGHTERED. In addition to the disaster at Manipur, it is believed that a force of British troops composed of a detachment of 200 soldiers of Bengal and about eighty Gorkhas, who were marching from Shillong to Manipur, were reinforced by the forty-second and thirty-second Gorkhas light infantry, which composed the escort of Chief Commissioner Quinton, have also been attacked and have shared the fate of their comrades at Manipur. The Bengal infantry detachment and eighty Gorkhas, it appears, were set upon by Assamese or native troops before they were passing through a difficult and dangerous passage, and though they fought gallantly, against heavy odds, the rebel tribesmen from the advantage of positions which they occupied on the sides of the pass, and ahead and behind the British force, poured such a destructive fire into the ranks of the Bengalis and Gorkhas, that the latter are said to have been killed to a man.

SENDING TROOPS FORWARD. The viceroy is hurrying troops into the province of Assam in order to punish hostilities. Reinforcements of troops are also being sent into states located in proximity to Assam in order to prevent any possible disorder or warlike outbreak, which it is thought might follow the spreading of the news of the massacre of the British troops at Manipur.

THE RAJAH CAPTURED. SIMLA, March 31.—Further particulars received from the scene of the Manipur massacre show that the insurgent tribes have captured a number of prisoners, including the rajah of Manipur, whose deposition was the cause of the trouble. Chief Commissioner Quinton, F. C. Grimwood, British political agent at Manipur, and Colonel Skene, who was in command of detachments from the Forty-second and Forty-fourth Gorkhas; Mrs. Grimwood, wife of the political agent; two assistant commissioners and one of the officers of the Gorkhas escaped in the direction of Shillong when the insurgents made their final charge and broke through the ranks of the Gorkhas. The fate of the remaining officers is still unknown.

Four regiments have already started for Manipur with the object of effecting the release of the prisoners and of punishing the rebellious tribes. Several mountain batteries of artillery and a force of cavalry are also being prepared to take the field in Assam immediately. The general opinion seems to be that the military authorities will have to punish the insurgent tribes severely and promptly in order to avert a more serious revolt, which might follow any hesitancy or display of weakness upon the part of British officials.

THE POPULATION OF ASSAM. The seat of government of Assam is at Shillong, which has a population of about 2,000 only. The population of the province of Assam, however, is estimated at 5,000,000. The hostile tribes are composed of well armed, brave and cunning fighting men, who are liable to give the British forces considerable trouble before the revolt is entirely ended.

LOST HIS KNEE CAP. The Sad Misfortune of a Young Man from Ohio.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., March 31.—[Special.]—Two weeks ago a young man named John Steele, from Fayetteville, O., passed through here, going up to Lincoln county for a hunt. Several days after, while in the fields, his gun

went off accidentally, and discharged the whole load into Mr. Steele's right knee. It was seen very soon that his wound was a serious one, and his relatives were notified of his misfortune. Four of his family came on, and brought with them Surgeon General Hamilton, of the United States navy. Dr. Hamilton found it necessary on Monday to remove the knee cap and will amputate the leg later. The entire party came down yesterday in Captain Whisnet's private car, and, failing to obtain a private car from the Pullman car superintendent, went on to Washington on the vestibule. Mr. Steele will be taken to the hospital in Washington to remain under Dr. Hamilton's charge.

MORTALITY IN CHICAGO. Two Hundred Deaths Reported for One Day—Mostly From the Grip.

CHICAGO, March 31.—There were 200 deaths reported at the health office yesterday. Grip, pneumonia and kindred diseases were the principal causes. It was one of the largest records for a single day the office has ever received. Grip and complications of grip and pneumonia are apparently becoming more prevalent. From Saturday noon until last evening there were ninety deaths reported from these causes. The number of deaths reported yesterday was almost one-fourth as large as the entire list of last week, and was just one-fourth of the number of deaths of the week before. Of the deaths last week seventy were directly due to grip, and there were 240 deaths from pneumonia. The proportionate number of old people who died was unusually large.

THE REPORT FROM NEW YORK. NEW YORK, March 31.—The record of deaths since noon yesterday up to noon today is 146. Seven of these are reported to have been taken from la grippe, complicated with other diseases. There are 196 policemen on the sick list today.

HE ABDUCTED HIS WIFE. The Clitheroe Case to be Carried to the House of Lords.

LONDON, March 31.—A committee, headed by Bishop Roberts, is circulating an appeal for funds in order to carry the Clitheroe case to the house of lords. The committee's appeal asserts that it is in the interests of religion and morality that this final appeal should be made.

The Clitheroe case consisted in the abduction, by her own husband, of Mrs. Jackson, a wealthy lady, whose relatives had persuaded her not to live with her husband. The court of appeals recently decided that the husband could not compel his wife to live with him, and ordered her to be allowed to choose her own residence. The contention of counsel for the husband was that the husband was virtually owner of his wife, and that, therefore, he was justified in abducting her and compelling her to reside with him.

CUT LOOSE FROM THE KNIGHTS. The Trimmers and Cutters of Rochester Pass Resolutions.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 31.—A good many of the striking cutters were taken back yesterday. A mass meeting of cutters and trimmers and foremen assembled at Germania hall this morning, according to a call issued by the cutters and foremen's committee, and adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we herewith condemn the resolutions as adopted at the meeting of March 27th, which contained the action of our employers, and herewith sever our connection with the Knights of Labor, and will use all honorable means to further the interests of our employers.

Resolved, That we herewith explicitly condemn the action of the officers of Trade Association, under the above date, requesting all cutters and trimmers to return to their former employers and for application for work, and at the same time preparing to boycott the work out by the same men, and that we herewith enter our solemn protest against the action of the officers of Trade Association, as being detrimental to this community and to the interests of the employers, and as being a dishonest livelihood, destroying millions of capital and creating a permanent source of discontent and enmity.

It is thought, in view of the above action, that the clothing manufacturers will decide to take back all the men tomorrow morning.

MUST SELL THEIR SCRAP. Instructions to Collectors of Internal Revenue Regarding Manufacturers of Cigars.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The commissioner of internal revenue has issued special instructions to collectors in regard to the tobacco traffic. He says that the practice of allowing cigar manufacturers to put up in packages their scraps, cuttings, clippings, etc., and attach thereto tobacco stamps and place the same on the market as manufactured tobacco, should be discontinued. Cigar manufacturers, he says, have no right to dispose of their scraps, cuttings, clippings, etc., in this manner. They may sell the same to a manufacturer of tobacco, or to another cigar manufacturer, but not being manufacturers of tobacco themselves, they cannot properly procure tobacco stamps. The commissioner says: "Collectors of internal revenue are not permitted to sell tobacco stamps to a person who is a manufacturer of cigars only. If cigar manufacturers desire to dispose of scraps, cuttings, clippings, etc., accumulated in their factories, they will have to qualify as manufacturers of tobacco, and will not be permitted to carry on the business of a manufacturer of cigars and manufacturer of tobacco in the same premises."

MCCARTHY WAS KNOCKED OUT. By George Dixon in a Glove Fight in Troy, N. Y.

TROY, N. Y., March 31.—A glove fight between George Dixon, of Boston, and Cal McCarthy, of Jersey City, came off tonight, and McCarthy was knocked out in the twenty-second round. Dixon was the favorite in betting because it was rumored that McCarthy was drinking heavily.

The Directors Indicted. NEW YORK, March 31.—The directors of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railway Company were today indicted by the grand jury of the county of New York for misdemeanor in connection with the fatal collision in Fourth avenue tunnel on February 24th last, whereby there were six lives lost.

Clarence M. Dewey was admitted to bail this afternoon in \$5,000. Cornelius Vanderbilt became his bondsman. The remaining eleven are expected to come forward in good season and furnish security for their appearance at the trial. Two officers of the road were placed under bond to appear as witnesses against the directors.

Jury Eribers Sent to Jail. CHICAGO, March 31.—Judge McConnell this morning sent J. J. Hopper to the county jail for ninety days for contempt of court, and held him in \$2,000 bail on the charge of attempted jury bribing. Martin C. Shannon was held in \$2,000 bail for alleged complicity in the crime.

The case in which it is alleged the two men conspired to defeat the ends of justice was that of John Cuttingham, who was suing the West Chicago city railway for \$15,000 damages for personal injuries.

A Half Million Involved. BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 31.—[Special.]—A decree of the city court was rendered today ordering the sale of the Mary Pratt furnace, which has been recently thrown into the hands of a receiver. A half million dollars is involved.

The Bank Falls. EFATULA, Ala., March 31.—[Special.]—John McNab's bank made an assignment today. The assets and liabilities are unknown.

The Pope is Sick. BROME, March 31.—The pope is suffering from a severe attack of stomach trouble. His condition is such that he is compelled to keep to his bed.

RAIDING THE GAMBLERS. A FASHIONABLE DEN IN BIRMINGHAM HAM VISITED, AND THE COPS GET AWAY WITH THEM.

The Sports Thought They Were Secure in Their Rooms at the Caldwell, but the Police Routed Them.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 31.—[Special.]—The raid that broke the Birmingham gamblers' back was successfully managed last night, the location of the game being in the Caldwell hotel, the finest hostelry in the state, and one of the most prominent in the south. It has been boasted for some time by a few insiders that they played in a game that was as safe as a preacher's parlor from coppers and other inquisitive limbs of the law.

As a consequence, the game last night caused the arrest of the following well-known business men, commercial drummers and gamblers: G. P. Kirkland, C. T. Zachary, A. P. Jones, T. E. Bradley, W. A. Jones and Henry Ziegler. They were all taken to the cooler, where they gave bond to appear this morning. At today's session of the recorder's court, they pleaded guilty, and were fined. Kirkland is a prominent republican politician and member of the white league, and W. A. Jones is night clerk of the hotel. Both of these were put under bond to await the action of the grand jury on the charge of keeping the room for gambling purposes, which is a felony in Alabama.

THROUGH THE SKYLIGHT. Into a Jewelry Store the Burglars Went and Secured the Diamonds.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 31.—The jewelry store of Adolph Walter, 85 Newark avenue, was entered by burglars last night. Entrance was effected by climbing to the roof and thence into the store through a skylight. The store is a little one-story frame building and the burglars had very little trouble in making their way into it. The safe in which Walter keeps his stock at night stands in the rear of the store. A curtain, when drawn, obscures the safe from the view of persons passing on the avenue. Walter is the principal thoroughfare of the city. The burglars, once in the store, drew the curtain behind them, a hole about five inches wide was drilled into the side of the safe, and diamonds and other jewelry valued at \$20,000 were taken. The police did not learn of the robbery until informed of it by Mr. Walter this morning. Chief Murphy says the job did not take more than one hour and that it was the work of professional safebreakers.

A DEMON'S WORK. A Shotgun Fired into a Crowded School-room.

LIBERTY, Miss., March 31.—At a school examination and concert, at Parson Hill schoolhouse, near here, where Miss Ida Dixon, colored, has just closed a session of the public school, for colored children, while the teacher and her pupils were singing for the entertainment of a large audience of colored people on the avenue, Walter is the principal thoroughfare of the city. The burglars, once in the store, drew the curtain behind them, a hole about five inches wide was drilled into the side of the safe, and diamonds and other jewelry valued at \$20,000 were taken. The police did not learn of the robbery until informed of it by Mr. Walter this morning. Chief Murphy says the job did not take more than one hour and that it was the work of professional safebreakers.

FOR FRIGHTENING LADIES IN HIS NEIGHBORHOOD. And Then Ordered to Leave.

RICHMOND, Va., March 31.—A brakeman, named Wren, on the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, was given thirty-nine lashes at Clifton Forge, a few nights ago by some of his fellow-workmen for misbehaving and frightening ladies in the neighborhood. He was going to his train to get on his regular run, and made a stubborn resistance, but was overpowered by a dozen men, led off to a place of woods, stripped and lashed severely. He was then ordered to go to his boarding house, get his clothes, leave town and never return. In two hours Wren was on an outgoing train.

THEY STOLE MONEY ORDER FUNDS. Postoffice Inspectors Arrest Two Embellishers in Texas.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Postoffice inspectors arrested yesterday, at Blum, Texas, Pinkney A. Endsley, late postmaster at Walnut Grove, Ala., who absconded about a month ago, after embellishing postal money order funds to the amount of \$1,762; also Martin Walker, postmaster at Warrior, Ala., for embellishing \$500 of money order funds. Walker was released on \$1,000 bond.

Named in Honor of Mr. Grady. SOUTH BEND, Ind., March 31.—An Odd Fellows' lodge, organized at this place, selected the name "Grady" lodge, without a dissenting voice. The lodge is chartered "Grady" in honor of the late Henry W. Grady.

The Walking Record Broken. MOBILE, Ala., March 31.—The world's half-mile walking record, broken by Henry G. Klink, Jr., the present champion one-mile walker of the world. Klink did the half mile in two minutes and fifty-five seconds on a muddy track, five laps to a mile. The record for half a mile was formerly three minutes and twelve and three-quarter seconds.

Banker Keen Indicted. CHICAGO, March 31.—The grand jury today returned an indictment against Banker S. Keen. It charges him with embezzlement, in having accepted deposits of money within thirty days of the failure of his bank, the same being in law prima facie evidence of an intent to defraud.

TELEGRAPH BRIEVITIES. Sir Charles Tupper left Ottawa, for Washington yesterday.

The new sugar tariff went into effect at 6 o'clock this morning.

The remaining Italian prisoners in the New Orleans jail have been released.

Thirty more bodies have been recovered from the wreck of the Utopia in Gibraltar bay.

Dr. J. E. Edwards, one of the ablest and the best known Methodist ministers in Virginia, is dead.

Mrs. Faulkner, wife of Senator Faulkner, of West Virginia, died in Washington, D. C., last night.

A negro was lynched by a mob at Weaust, near Mobile, Ala., for committing an assault on a child.

Governor Markham, of California, has signed the bill making train wrecking punishable by death.

The Bulgarian government has offered a reward of \$5,000 for the apprehension of the murderers of the late minister of finance, Balchouk.

The national real estate congress, which has been in session at Birmingham, Ala., has adjourned to meet on the 10th of next November at Nashville, Tenn.

The strike of the job office printers in Washington, D. C., which was to have taken place today, has been postponed, pending efforts to arrange a satisfactory wage scale.

A report has been submitted to the New York legislature asking for an examination of the state. This was presented by the democrats of the special committee. The republicans presented a minority report demanding the federal government to take action.

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ATLANTA, GA., APRIL 1, 1891.

That Backroom Conspiracy.

The farcical exposure of the St. Louis Republic's conspiracy against Judge Crisp comes at the right time.

For some years past Editor C. H. Jones, of the Republic, has been a mere hanger-on or camp follower of the democratic party, doing much to annoy it, and little or nothing to serve it.

This man has been tried and found wanting many times. After falling in a literary career in the north, he drifted to Florida, where he proceeded to hamper and embarrass the democracy by espousing its cause. He showed himself a marplot (in council, a firebrand in camp, and a laggard in the field. Finally he left Florida, for Florida's good.

His career in St. Louis has been just what might have been expected. He has tried to run a newspaper on a pair of side whisks. Whenever he has found a rising democrat, capable of rendering great services to his party, he has organized a backroom conspiracy against him, and has used the columns of his paper to undermine him.

Missouri democrats, like their brethren in Florida, thoroughly understand Editor Jones and despise his methods. A few days ago, when his name was accidentally mentioned in a debate in the Missouri legislature, two democratic members ventilated his record, and one of them went so far as to say that, if Jones objected to what was said, he would lick him or resign his seat.

The incident is significant, tending as it does to show how this schemer is regarded by democrats who know something of his plans and methods.

But this conspiracy dies still-born. Crisp's record as a tariff reformer is too well known to be successfully attacked. If he is un-sound on that question, why did he make the greatest speech of the last congress against the McKinley bill? If he does not want the tariff reformed, why has he worked day and night to smash the McKinley system?

The conspirators make another charge, more stupidly malicious, if possible, than the other. They intimate that Judge Crisp is to be suspected because certain tried and true democrats north and south would like to see him in the speaker's chair.

They would be very peculiar democrats, fully as remarkable as Editor Jones, if they did not feel that way.

It won't go. The democratic masses cannot be easily hoodwinked or misled. They are gratified to see Mr. Crisp winning and holding the confidence of the leaders in the fight for tariff reform, and they know very well that this burning issue will not be neglected or suppressed by any other southern democrat.

Editor Jones will have to appeal again to his side whisks for further help, or counsel with other camp followers of the democracy who have been kicked from state to state by an unappreciative public. It is very evident that his present plan of campaign is a dead failure.

If there is any one thing under the sun that the rank and file of southern democrats are fully determined to accomplish it is tariff reform. The robber tariff has blighted and blasted us long enough. It has created a plutocracy, and established a government of privileged classes. It has driven our farmers almost into serfdom. It has made the rich grow richer and the poor grow poorer. When, under the McKinley bill, it increased our living expenses 15 per cent, it practically contracted our already inadequate volume of currency. To the overthrow of this iniquitous system all southern democrats are pledged, and not a man among them could be elected to the smallest office in the gift of the people if he wavered for a moment on so vital a question.

And yet the St. Louis Republic has its doubts about the sincerity of Judge Crisp and the host of sturdy democratic reformers who are in line with him?

Fortunately, democrats have no doubts concerning Editor Jones. They have known for years where he stood, and just how far they could trust him. Whenever in times of danger it has been necessary to put true democrats on guard, Editor Jones has never been one of the sentinels.

This man a democratic leader!—then the Trojan horse is already within our walls, and we must be up and doing! But it is only a false alarm—Jones is a politician without a party, a leader without followers, an editor with no stock in trade, except his side whisks.

Parson Dixon and Editor Dana.

Last Sunday the Rev. Thomas Dixon, an eloquent but sensational Baptist preacher in New York, devoted most of his sermon to the Sun, charging that paper with being the organ of the organized criminal class.

Among other things, Mr. Dixon said that the Sun had no faith in God or man, had been the champion of most of New York's scoundrels, had devoted its energies to the destruction of religion, and was only limited in its money-making powers because it hated God as heartily as it hated man.

To this bitter tirade the Sun made no reply. But it did not ignore Mr. Dixon. On the contrary, it gave a full report of his speech, and under the headline:

"Sneaking at the Sun—Sometimes, in Nine Days Perhaps, Mr. Dixon Will Get His Eyes Wider Open."

Parson Dixon is a bright and brainy man, but cannot handle Editor Dana. If the Sun had replied to him, or left out his sermon, it would have been an indication that the preacher's shots had been well aimed.

But the publication of this broadside of denunciation will impress the public with the idea that Editor Dana was simply amused at its absurdity—so much amused that he printed the whole thing to tickle his readers. A better way of, sometimes disarming and countering a wrathful opponent could not be adopted. Still, it does not suit every man and every case. Editor Dana knows when to laugh and when to thunder. Parson Dixon will have to shut up, or try another line of attack.

Western Mortgages.

Those who have once felt the weight of debt are always wary of it, and the word mortgage makes the cold shivers run through many people. It is well that this should be so, for without some conservative force, credits would expand faster than the needs of business, and panics would follow each other in quick succession.

We should remember, however, that a great deal, perhaps the larger part of the development of a country's resources, is done with borrowed money. In one item we might cite a third of the investment of the country, the railroads, built almost exclusively on borrowed money, and yet such favorites in the stock exchange that they are listed there when the bonds of a great state like Georgia are excluded.

A great deal has been said about western mortgages and the distress caused by this great burden of debt. We even see a blooming presidential candidate, whose chances rest upon a bill which proposes that the government shall lay down money and take up the mortgages. The air is full of theories, which, if carried out, would plaster the land with the government's promise to pay. In this state of affairs it is rather surprising to be told that the western mortgage is a blessing rather than a curse, and that the farmers mortgaged their land for capital, and with it have farmed on a scale and with a vigor that insured success, larger than they could have had without capital. A correspondent of The New York Tribune writes from Iowa that foreclosures are rare, and for every one in his county he can show twenty farmers with well-stocked farms and money in bank. Incidentally, he mentions a fact which has much to do with burdensome debts in the west. When he first went west he paid 48 per cent interest, and 5 per cent commission for money. It has not been long since he paid 10 per cent. Now he can get money at 7. It is no wonder that many, who borrowed at rates ranging from 10 to 48 per cent, lost their farms and their homes. Even if they managed to stagger under the load, it was heavy enough to cause great distress.

The gradual decline in the price of farm products made the load heavier, and the debt took more bushels of wheat or corn or pounds of cattle to pay.

There is hardly a class of business men that does not borrow money. It is customary with merchants at certain seasons, and even bankers rediscount paper in order to make more loans. English economists attribute the greatness of England's commerce to the great expansion of credit in that country. The question is not whether, on general principles, it is good policy to borrow money, but whether it is wise to borrow in a particular case; and to settle this question, every man must consider his own circumstances. If a man were to set out in life with the resolution that he would never borrow money, even under the safest conditions, he would put a great obstacle in his way. Farm mortgages may be good or bad for the farmer, according to his circumstances. Since the rate of interest has gone down to 8 per cent, the chances for a favorable result are much better.

There is one thing which every borrower and every signer of a mortgage should remember. A contraction of the currency will operate against him. In times of stringency, property of all kinds is sacrificed to pay loans, not because the property is less productive or less valuable, but because Shylock must have his pound of flesh. In a panic, all calculations are upset. To provide for this, every man who mortgages his farm ought to get time enough to repay the money, and ought to arrange in advance for a sinking fund. If he does this and his loan is based on productive property, he is reasonably safe.

The Impressionist Gets There.

In a recent article on success in journalism Mr. W. T. Stead, the famous London editor, says:

"Touch life at as many points as you can, and always touch it so as to receive and retain its best impressions. If you do not feel strongly, you will not, as a rule, be able to write powerfully; and if your sympathies are dulled, you will become a bore and an abomination, whose copy will descend into the wastepaper basket. For the first duty of a journalist is to be alive, and he who does not feel does not live."

In other words, the impressionist should be what artists call his time in the outside world, take an interest in all that concerns mankind, and in this way work himself up to the point where he can receive impressions and convey them vividly. As Mr. Stead says:

"He must be in earnest about something; and the greater the range of things he can be in earnest about, the better he is likely to succeed in journalism, the more enjoyment he will get out of his work, and the more he will be likely to interest and benefit his readers."

There is a good deal of force in all this, but the Louisville Courier-Journal, presumably expressing the views of Mr. Henry Watterson, very happily rounds off the remarks of the London journalist with the following:

"Earnestness and zeal may be so extreme as to grow tiresome; the excessive vitality of a strong man is often just cause of offense to others who are indisposed to physical exertion. So, to be constantly urged forward on the road to perfection, may be to the reader as tiresome as the perfection of the man whose sympathies have been deadened by disease. Hence the dread we all have of the insatiable reformer and the unrelenting philanthropist. He never varied their earnestness, nor tempered their zeal, nor mitigated their demands for reform. What the journalist should avoid as the unpardonable sin is monotony, so he must remember that earnestness must be in every day's work, and he must not let his spire his treatment not of one subject but many, and that he must touch life on all sides, and in a way that will leave a strong impression. And way to receive and retain its best impressions. 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ATLANTA, GA., APRIL 1, 1891.

That Backroom Conspiracy.

The farcical exposure of the St. Louis Republic's conspiracy against Judge Crisp comes at the right time.

For some years past Editor C. H. Jones, of the Republic, has been a mere hanger-on or camp follower of the democratic party, doing much to annoy it, and little or nothing to serve it.

This man has been tried and found wanting many times. After failing in a literary career in the north, he drifted to Florida, where he proceeded to hamper and embarrass the democracy by espousing its cause. He showed himself a marplot in council, a firebrand in camp, and a laggard in the field. Finally he left Florida, for Florida's good.

His career in St. Louis has been just what might have been expected. He has tried to run a newspaper on a pair of side whisks. Whenever he has found a rising democrat, capable of rendering great services to his party, he has organized a backroom conspiracy against him, and has used the columns of his paper to undermine him.

Missouri democrats, like their brethren in Florida, thoroughly understand Editor Jones and despise his methods. A few days ago, when his name was accidentally mentioned in a debate in the Missouri legislature, two democratic members ventilated his record, and one of them went so far as to say that, if Jones objected to what was said, he would kick him or resign his seat.

The incident is significant, tending as it does to show how this schemer is regarded by democrats who know something of his plans and methods.

But this conspiracy dies still-born. Crisp's record as a tariff reformer is too well known to be successfully attacked. If he is unsound on that question, why did he make the greatest speech of the last congress against the McKinley bill? If he does not want the tariff reformed, why has he worked day and night to smash the McKinley system?

The conspirators make another charge, more stupidly malicious, if possible, than the other. They intimate that Judge Crisp is to be suspected because certain tried and true democrats north and south would like to see him in the speaker's chair.

They would be very peculiar democrats, fully as remarkable as Editor Jones, if they did not feel that way.

It won't go. The democratic masses cannot be easily hoodwinked or misled. They are gratified to see Mr. Crisp winning and holding the confidence of the leaders in the fight for tariff reform, and they know very well that this burning issue will not be neglected or suppressed by any other southern democrat.

Editor Jones will have to appeal again to his side whisks for further help, or counsel with other camp followers of the democracy who have been kicked from state to state by an unappreciative public. It is very evident that his present plan of campaign is a dead failure.

If there is any one thing under the sun that the rank and file of southern democrats are fully determined to accomplish it is tariff reform. The robber tariff has blighted and blasted us long enough. It has created a plutocracy, and established a government of privileged classes. It has driven our farmers almost into serfdom. It has made the rich grow richer and the poor grow poorer. When, under the McKinley bill, it increased our living expenses 15 per cent, it practically contracted our already inadequate volume of currency. To the overthrow of this iniquitous system all southern democrats are pledged, and not a man among them could be elected to the smallest office in the gift of the people if he wavered for a moment on so vital a question.

And yet the St. Louis Republic has its doubts about the sincerity of Judge Crisp and the host of sturdy democratic reformers who are in line with him?

Fortunately, democrats have no doubts concerning Editor Jones. They have known for years where he stood, and just how far they could trust him. Whenever in times of danger it has been necessary to put true democrats on guard, Editor Jones has never been one of the sentinels.

This man a democratic leader!—then the Trojan horse is already within our walls, and we must be up and doing! But it is only a false alarm—Jones is a politician without a party, a leader without followers, an editor with no stock in trade, except his side whisks.

Parson Dixon and Editor Dana.
 Last Sunday the Rev. Thomas Dixon, an eloquent but sensational Baptist preacher in New York, devoted most of his sermon to the Sun, charging that paper with being the organ of the organized criminal class.

Among other things, Mr. Dixon said that the Sun had no faith in God or man, had been the champion of most of New York's scoundrels, had devoted its energies to the destruction of religion, and was only limited in its money-making powers because it hated God as heartily as it hated man.

To this bitter tirade the Sun made no reply. But it did not ignore Mr. Dixon. On the contrary, it gave a full report of his speech, and under the headlines:

"Squeaking at the Sun—Sometimes, in Nine Days Perhaps, Mr. Dixon Will Get His Eyes Wider Open."

Parson Dixon is a bright and brainy man, but cannot handle Editor Dana. If the Sun had replied to him, or left out his sermon, it would have been an indication that the preacher's shots had been well aimed.

But the publication of this broadside of denunciation will impress the public with the idea that Editor Dana was simply amused at its absurdity—so much amused that he printed the whole thing to tickle his readers. A better way of sometimes disarming and countering a wrathful opponent could not be adopted. Still, it does not suit every man and every case. Editor Dana knows when to laugh and when to thunder. Parson Dixon will have to shut up, or try another line of attack.

Western Mortgages.

Those who have once felt the weight of debt are always wary of it, and the word mortgage makes the cold shivers run through many people. It is well that this should be so, for without some conservative force, credits would expand faster than the needs of business, and panics would follow each other in quick succession.

We should remember, however, that a great deal, perhaps the larger part of the development of a country's resources, is done with borrowed money. In one item we might cite a third of the investment of the country, the railroads, built almost exclusively on borrowed money, and yet such favorites in the stock exchange that they are listed there when the bonds of a great state like Georgia are excluded.

A great deal has been said about western mortgages and the distress caused by this great burden of debt. We even see a blooming presidential candidate, whose chances rest upon a bill which proposes that the government shall lay down money and take up the mortgages. The air is full of theories, which, if carried out, would plaster the land with the government's promise to pay.

In this state of affairs it is rather surprising to be told that the western mortgage is a blessing rather than a curse, and that the farmers mortgaged their land for capital, and with it have farmed on a scale and with a vigor that insured success, larger than they could have had without capital. A correspondent of the New York Tribune writes from Iowa that foreclosures are rare, and for every one in his county he can show twenty farmers with well-stocked farms and money in bank.

Incidentally, he mentions a fact which has much to do with burdensome debts in the west. When he first went west he paid 48 per cent interest and 5 per cent commission for money. It has not been long since he paid 10 per cent. Now he can get money at 7. It is no wonder that many, who borrowed at rates ranging from 10 to 48 per cent, lost their farms and their homes. Even if they managed to stagger under the load, it was heavy enough to cause great distress.

The gradual decline in the price of farm products made the load heavier, and the debt took more bushels of wheat or corn or pounds of cattle to pay.

There is hardly a class of business men that does not borrow money. It is customary with merchants at certain seasons, and even bankers rediscount paper in order to make more loans. English economists attribute the greatness of England's commerce to the great expansion of credit in that country. The question is not whether, on general principles, it is good policy to borrow money, but whether it is wise to borrow in a particular case; and to settle this question, every man must consider his own circumstances. If a man were to set out in life with the resolution that he would never borrow money, even under the safest conditions, he would put a great obstacle in his way. Farm mortgages may be good or bad for the farmer, according to his circumstances. Since the rate of interest has got down to 8 per cent, the chances for a favorable result are much better.

There is one thing which every borrower and every signer of a mortgage should remember. A contraction of the currency will operate against him. In times of stringency, property of all kinds is sacrificed to pay loans, not because the property is less productive or less valuable, but because Shylock must have his pound of flesh. In a panic, all calculations are upset. To provide for this, every man who mortgages his farm ought to get time enough to repay the money, and ought to arrange in advance for a sinking fund. If he does this and his loan is based on productive property, he is reasonably safe.

The Impressionist Gets There.
 In a recent article on success in Journalism Mr. W. T. Stead, the famous London editor, says:

"Touch life as many points as you can, and always touch it so as to receive and retain its best impressions. If you do not feel strongly, you will not, as a rule, be able to write powerfully; and if your sympathies are deadened, and the eyes of the understanding are dulled, you will become a mere and an abomination, whose copy will descend into the wastepaper basket. For the first duty of a journalist is to be alive, and he who does not feel does not live."

In other words, the journalist should be what artists call an impressionist. He should live a part of his time in the outside world, take an interest in all that concerns mankind, and in this way work himself up to the point where he can receive impressions and convey them vividly. As Mr. Stead says:

"He must be in earnest about something; and the greater the range of things he can be in earnest about, the better is he likely to succeed in journalism, the more enjoyment he will get out of his work, and the more he will be likely to interest and benefit his readers."

There is a good deal of force in all this, but the Louisville Courier-Journal, presumably expressing the views of Mr. Henry Watterson, very happily rounds off the remarks of the London journalist with the following:

"Earnestness and zeal may become so extreme as to grow tiresome; the excessive vitality of a strong man is often just cause of offense to others who are indisposed to physical exertion. So, to be constantly urged forward on the road to perfection, may be to the reader as tiresome as the dull platitudes of the man whose sympathies have been deadened by disease. Hence the dread we all have of the insatiable reformer and the unrelenting philanthropist. They have not varied their earnestness, nor tempered their zeal, nor mitigated their demand for reform. What the journalist should avoid as the unpardonable sin is monotony, so he must remember that earnestness must inspire his treatment not of one subject but many, and that he must touch life on all sides, and in a way to receive and retain its best impression. And away to receive and retain its best impression. And when we resolve all this, to the last analysis, we have the quality of qualities as desired in every other vocation as in journalism, and we perceive that after all the widest differences in life are not so different after all. And that wherever there is a glow of enthusiasm is in place anywhere. This is well put. In journalism or in any

other profession, the man who achieves success must be an impressionist, in touch with our every-day life, and with judgment enough to adopt the methods of today, fitting them to the varying needs of the time, the place and the people he is dealing with. The factors of success in journalism are in a large and general way the factors of success in any profession.

The Lay of the Weather.

The weather crop bulletin sent out by General Greeley gives a summary of the temperature and rainfall throughout the United States for the first three months of the year, and it is interesting to contrast the warm weather of some localities with the cold weather of others, and connect this with the rainfall and topography.

Throughout almost all the country east of the Rocky mountains the temperature has been above the normal from 20 to 300 degrees, generally from 100 to 150 above.

The only marked exception to this was in the country between New Orleans and Galveston, where the temperature was uniformly from 10 to 20 degrees below the average.

The unusually cold area this year has been in the Rocky mountain slope and parts of the Pacific coast. Cold as the Rocky mountain slope is commonly, it was far colder than the average this year. Throughout the entire region from Helena, Mont., to Santa Fe, N. M., the cold has been from 118 to 466 degrees below the normal for the 86 days.

In the meantime, the lake region, where the winds are so cutting in winter, had comparatively mild weather. The temperature there ran 200 or 300 degrees above the normal.

During the same time the rainfall showed some peculiarities. On the Rocky mountain slope, where it was so cold, the rainfall was from one to three inches more than usual. Excessively cold weather does not usually come with excessive rain. The two belong to antipodean phenomena, the cyclonic storms bringing rain, and the anti-cyclonic bringing cold weather. The greatest excess of rain this year fell in the middle Atlantic states, Tennessee and middle Georgia, Baltimore, Lynchburg, Nashville, Charlotte and Atlanta each had about seven inches more rain than usual for the first eighty-six days of the year. In other words, the area of heaviest precipitation lay along the great Appalachian chain of mountains.

It Made a Man of Him.

Almost any man can be reformed, no matter how hopeless his case may appear.

This was the view of a number of philanthropists out west when they met John Mount, some sixty-five years ago. Mount seemed determined to go to the bad. He was a counterfeiter, burglar and thief.

Fortunately, the philanthropists referred to, who by the way happened to be sheriffs and judges in the states of Missouri, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky, took quite an interest in Mount. They thought that, when his wild spirits were curbed by wholesome discipline, he would be quite an exemplary citizen.

So this noble band of reformers went to work in good earnest. They ran Mount through the penitentiaries of their various states, and kept on running him through, until he came out fifteen years ago and settled down at Covington, Ky. From that time until his death at the age of eighty-nine, a few days ago, he was an upright, honorable man, having the entire confidence of all who personally knew him.

This shows that judicious methods will reclaim even the toughest offender. If poor John Mount's neighbors had neglected him, and had failed to look him up for fifty years of his life, he would never have blossomed into an ornament to society. We should think of the lesson taught by this case, and deal gently with the erring.

The St. Louis Republic, though it is in a bad way, need have no fear of being read out of the party. It does not appear to be it.

THE SOKKLESS STATESMAN appears to be winning his way in the north. He raised a lively racket in New England, and now the New York reporters are chasing him through the streets.

BACK-ROOM CONSPIRACIES do not pan out well. Editor Jones now feels the cold wind blowing through his whisks.

THE GOVERNMENT has determined to provide for the Indians. Free burial certificates will be issued to all of them in future.

PARNELL'S CANNVAS is making an impression on the people. Wherever he goes the surgeons are kept busy.

THAT NEGRO policeman in Brooklyn has done the south a service. He has transferred the race problem to that section.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

ABNER T. BOWEN, of Delphi, Ill., is worth \$2,000,000 in hard cash. Last year he returned his taxable property as being only \$40. This year he was properly assessed, and to avoid paying taxes he left the state, taking his money with him.

THE COLORED PEOPLE of New York are falling behind their southern brethren in the matter of education. No northern city equals Atlanta in educational facilities for the negroes. In fact, it is often said that Atlanta is the greatest negro educational center on the continent. And it is true.

DIAMONDS will fall before long. An English nobleman owns \$400,000 worth of diamonds in the rough. When dressed, the stones will be worth five times as much. The effect of throwing this enormous quantity upon the market must be a reduction in prices.

GEORGIANS will hardly feel like visiting the Chicago world's fair if our state falls to have an exhibit there. Of course we can afford to go unrepresented if we do not want capital, enterprise and immigration. We can afford it if we do not want the outside world to learn something about our resources and products, but are we built that way?

REV. DR. HOWARD CROSBY, who died in New York last Sunday, was as noted as a reformer as he was as a Presbyterian divine. He did his best to suppress liquor traffic, to stop the cry of the courts and stop the illicit liquor traffic. He was a great temperance advocate, but opposed prohibition, and favored a law giving working men the right to buy beer on Sunday. He was the author of several religious works and books of travel.

MRS. JEFFERSON DAVIS once had a plan for wiping out all sectional feeling. It was to send northern boys and girls to schools in the south, and southern boys and girls to schools in the north. The people of the two sections, educated in each other's sphere, would have modified their extreme opinions.

IF VICTOR SPINETTO, now confined in the convict miles at Inman, Tenn., tells the truth in a letter to the Memphis Commercial he should be pardoned at once. Spinetto is the son of an Italian courtier and a noble. He is well educated and came to this country to seek his fortune. Drifting to Memphis he found himself one day without money or food. Seeing some billiard balls on a table in a German restaurant he stole them and sold them for \$40. After getting a square meal he felt so much remorse for his crime that he went to the police and confessed. He has tried, con-

victed, and sentenced to six years imprisonment. In the mines he was so badly treated that he wrote letters to a Memphis acquaintance asking for help. The warden found it out, had him whipped, and made his work harder. The officials heard about the letter and defeated his application for a pardon. Spinetto has at last managed to make his story public, and it will doubtless be investigated. Even if he is guilty, it is quite the right thing to make him work in the coal mines six years for stealing a few billiard balls?

COLONEL JOHN A. COCKEILL, for some years managing editor of The New York World, will in future devote his entire attention to the Sunday edition. A big Sunday paper is equal, if not superior to a magazine, and it requires time and talent to get it up.

DEMOCRATS EVERYWHERE will regret Senator Palmer's serious illness at his home in Springfield, Ill. The senator is seventy-five years old, and is hardly strong enough for a tussle with the grip, especially as he is threatened with pneumonia. His death would be a shock to the entire country.

THE OLD HAND PRESS.

The Easter edition of the Madisonian was indeed a thing of beauty. The young men at the helm of that excellent paper have brains and energy in abundance.

The annual trade edition of The Toccoa News will be issued this week. It goes without saying that it will be a good one.

A PRACTICAL SPRING POEM.

I.
 Rippling brooks,
 Loving looks;
 Singing birds;
 Whispered words;
 Flowery dells,
 Wedding bells.
 II.
 No more brooks;
 Angry looks;
 Rent falls due;
 Things look blue.
 O, love's protector!
 O, bill collector!

The Warrenton Clipper has entered upon its twenty-ninth volume with a cheerful heart and a clear conscience. The first issue appeared in 1863, and the paper has been appearing regularly ever since. There is money in the treasury, and the editor is sanguine for the future.

We are always pleased to chronicle the rise of Georgia editors. Editor Furlow, of The Madisonian, has been elected to the office of local private in the rear ranks of the Madison Home Guards.

Editor Whitmore is supremely happy. There are four newspapers in Brunswick now, and he spends his time in laying plans to scoop them all.

SAMUEL MINTURN PECK, of Alabama, was in the city yesterday, and spent a pleasant half-hour at the Georgia Correspondent's office. Mr. Peck is a poet—well known that—and a good one, too, but he doesn't look it. He is a six-footer—a man of almost gigantic proportions—and looks as though he could quell a riot by simply rising in the crowd. If he is the sweetest soul in the south, for all that, and his fame is national.

The philosopher of The Chattooga News gets off these bright paragraphs:
 Opportunity is the limit of many a man's honesty and of most men's virtue.
 The latest scheme for squeezing the people that is reported. Who wouldn't be a trust?

Some men have the courage of their convictions and others the courage of their ignorance. From the latter class may the good Lord deliver us.
 It is said that money talks. It may be true, but it would take more than a Montana jack-pot to make a Georgia man talk. He is a poet—well known that—and a good one, too, but he doesn't look it. He is a six-footer—a man of almost gigantic proportions—and looks as though he could quell a riot by simply rising in the crowd. If he is the sweetest soul in the south, for all that, and his fame is national.

GATHERED AT RANDOM.

One of the best known and most highly esteemed actors on the American stage is Mr. A. P. Burbank. Mr. Burbank is not only a decidedly versatile and accomplished actor, but he is more; he is a scholar, a deep student of all matters pertaining to the stage, and one of the most dramatic readers of the day. He spent a few days in Atlanta last week on his way from Cincinnati to Albany, where he reads at the chautauque, and while here he had the pleasure of several talks with him.

Mr. Burbank had just finished an engagement with Mr. James Whitcomb Riley. He spoke as everybody who knows him—in the highest terms of the Hoosier poet. In his talk on this subject, Mr. Burbank gave us what I had never heard before, the story of Riley's split with Nye, and of the "razor" in Louisville, which is said to have caused the split.

"Riley, you know," said Mr. Burbank, "is the most confiding fellow in the world, and has about as little business sense as a baby. Before he became known as a poet and reader, Riley had as a manager a dentist from the Indiana town in which he lived—a man in whom he had supreme confidence. They worked along together without any friction for some time, Riley drawing the audiences and the dentist drawing the money. One day Riley, who was a good fellow, and a good man, whose name is, I believe, Walker, handling what little cash there was.

"One day Walker came into Riley's room with some papers. 'Here, Jim, here are some papers for you to sign,' he said. 'What for?' asked Riley. 'It's a contract; you ought to sign a contract, was the answer. Of course I don't get the talk exactly straight, but I give you the purport of it. Well, Riley would have signed his death warrant if this man had brought it to him, so he signed that paper without a thought.

"Well, all went well until he began to coin money. When he made \$400 a week, the manager claimed half. To Riley's protest that this was not right and his inquiry how Walker came to take the money, the latter replied that it was according to their contract, recalling the signing of that document. Riley was shocked. He protested that there was nothing fair or equitable in such an arrangement. He was drawing \$400 a week for his work with Nye, and had to stand by and see Walker cooing pocket half of it, and that, too, without doing a stroke of work. It is true he had the papers. Finally, Riley could stand it no longer. He went to Walker and told him that, rather than let things run along as they had, he would get gloriously drunk and throw up his engagement with Nye. He was good as his word, as you perhaps remember. The case is now in the courts, and unless I have misunderstood Mr. Riley, the facts are about as I have stated them. Riley is one of the most talented fellows and has one of the sweetest natures I ever saw. He has hosts of admirers and friends who hope he may whip his legal fight."

Mr. George W. Howe, of Cleveland, O., one of the most prominent of the "magnates" of the National Baseball League, spent some time in Atlanta yesterday. He is on his way to Florida to look after the Cleveland club which is down there getting its preliminary practice. While here he made inquiries about grounds with a view to having a few games between the Cleveland and Pittsburgh clubs on their return from the Land of Flowers.

"What about the baseball war?" I asked Mr. Howe.

"It is far from being settled," he said, "but a settlement is bound to come in time and when it does the League will be found on top. The Association made a bad break in leaving the national agreement; some such agreement is necessary to successful and profitable baseball, and they are sure to learn that. We were in the Association for several years, you know. The trouble with them is bad advice. Here before Charles Byrne, of Brooklyn, has always kept Van der Ahe, Barnie and the others straight; without Byrne I don't know what they will do."

"How about Cincinnati?"

"The League is clearly on top there. Some

sporting writers are endeavoring to create the impression that the sentiment there is for the Association; that is all wrong. The Cincinnati people want a League Club and as our people have decidedly the best of it in grounds, the League team is sure to be the winner."

"What about Al Johnson's \$26,000?"
 "The money is in Nick Young's hands, and Johnson will get it just as soon as he can deliver the goods. The Prince injunction prevents that being done now."

Hon. Washington Dessau was in the city yesterday, having come up from Macon to attend to a case in the city court.

"How is Macon?" he was asked.
 "All right. Never more flourishing."

"Anybody up here with you from Macon?"
 "That's hard to tell. I came by myself, but Atlanta is so large there is liable to be a number of Macon people scattered around that I have not seen."

"How is the Construction Company?"
 "Oh, that's all right. The stockholders of the Macon Construction Company feel no uneasiness, and the stock is all right. Macon is always sold, and never more substantial than in this matter."

Mr. J. T. Hoge, one of the most popular ticket agents that ever shod a pasteboard, was in the city yesterday. He is still with the Georgia Southern, which is one of the most prosperous and popular of railroads.

Every now and then the friends of Judge Charles E. Maddox, of Gainesville, are granted the privilege of exchanging pleasant greetings with him on the streets of Atlanta. He was here yesterday, smiling and happy, as usual.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Atwood, of New York, have taken apartments at the Markham, where they will spend the spring and early summer. Mr. Atwood is the representative of a big New York house, and his territory includes Georgia and Alabama.

The other day Justice Manning had a funny experience.

Hop Shi, an eccentric Chinaman, was arrested on a petty charge. He came up before the bar of justice happy and confident, and handed to Justice Manning a letter of recommendation.

It was written in Chinese!

After turning it over and over until he was able to collect his dignity, he borrowed Balliff Martin's spectacles and gravely observed:
 "After a careful examination of this document the court orders that it be placed among the archives, and become a part of the record. Go on with the case."

"The stories newspapers don't print" would be an interesting subject for an interesting newspaper article. Every day requests to press some story—every newspaper article is a "story" in the parlance of the trade—come to them in power, and very often their requests are granted. Many of them refer to stories which are not worthy of attention from the newspaper man's standpoint and would probably not be considered but for the efforts of those most interested to prevent publication; others refer to matters of greater or less interest, which would in the natural course of events find their way into print, but which, while furnishing an interesting news item, would bring sorrow and disgrace to innocent wives and mothers; still others refer to matters which the public ought to know, but which somebody or other wants to stop that he may turn the information he has to his own private account. A case in point was furnished in a big land deal where one of the gentlemen most deeply interested hoped, by delaying publication, to secure options. The story was printed, however. Whether he got his options I haven't heard.

Within the last half hour the squelcher has been worked successfully by a prominent young man of a neighboring city who has friends and relatives here. The case is a funny one. This young man came to Atlanta a few days ago to visit relatives. Last night he got out with the boys—with one boy, in particular—and they succeeded in getting beautifully loaded. That's the way they expressed it. Both reached the stage of obliviousness to all surroundings, and when they parted the visitor carried with him the hat, coat and overcoat of his Atlanta friend; but neither knew this until today.

Early this morning the visitor was awakened by a call from two police officers, who made a demand for the missing property, and in the same breath invited the possessor of the articles to accompany them to the quarters of the chief of police. He went, but of course no case was made against him. As soon as his Atlanta friend learned that it was he who had the garments, an apology and a laugh at his friend's predicament were next in order. Then both came to THE CONSTITUTION office to request that their names be withheld from any publication. As both are good fellows and a publication of the facts might cause them to lose good situations, the reader will have to guess at the names.

Politicians all over the state are figuring out congressional districts for themselves under the new apportionment, and there is a great deal of speculation as to the result of it all. Some of these men are bound to be badly disappointed in their little plans, however. Unless the story of the past counts for nothing, even those whose apportionment meets the approval of the legislature are apt to discover that there's many a slip in the best laid plans. A prominent middle Georgian, who has figured way up in Georgia politics and who is popularly believed to be a congressional certainty under the new apportionment, said to me a few days ago: "No, I have not been trying to fix up a district. It has been my experience that the fellows who try that succeed in fixing it for some other fellow. I am simply waiting the outcome of the scramble, but if any plums come my way I will be on hand to pick them up."

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Monroe Doctrine.

EDITOR CONSTITUTION:—Please give a brief statement of the Monroe doctrine.
SUBSCRIBER.
 The article on James Monroe in The American Cyclopaedia says: "Other events of public importance during the second term of President Monroe, were the recognition in 1822 of the independence of Mexico, and the provinces in South America, formerly under the dominion of Spain; and the promulgation in his message of December 2, 1823, of the policy of neither entangling ourselves in the broils of Europe, nor suffering the powers of the old world to interfere in the affairs of the new, now generally known as the 'Monroe doctrine.' On this occasion the president declared that any attempt on the part of the European powers to 'extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere' would be regarded by the United States as dangerous to its peace and safety; and would accordingly be opposed."

What About It?

EDITOR CONSTITUTION:—I notice a card referring to a movement started and money collected, the object of which was to start a reformatory school for the state of Georgia for the city of Atlanta.

I am a subscriber to the above movement, and am replying to the question asked, by the privilege of your columns to know what has become of the good, true and noble men who have been in this charge. I am dear Sir, yours truly, GEORGIA.

The Death of It.

From The Columbus, Ga. Enquirer-Sun.
 The Columbus Enquirer, a weekly, published in this city by a company of negroes, has come to the conclusion that the negro has no more friends in the south as in the north. The Enquirer had, however, been published for some time, and was well known in the south, and less sympathy in the north.

What About It?

EASTER COTILLION.

THE LAST OF THE CLUB'S BRILLIANT ENTERTAINMENTS.

For the Season—Wedding of Mr. Hinson and Miss Farnsworth—A Birthday Party—Other News of Society.

The galleries after Easter were ushered in last night by a reception and ball given by the Cotillion club at the Kimball house.

The affair was probably the most brilliant ever given by this club, noted for the elegance of its entertainments.

The galleries of the spacious hall room were beautifully draped with white bunting, over which festoons of palm, ferns and Easter lilies were artistically arranged, the white and green forming a most beautiful and striking contrast. From the chandeliers pendant of Easter lilies perfumed the room. Concocted by a screen of flowers, Worn's orchestra dispensed sweet music.

In the breakfast room a regular-course supper was served.

Mr. Thomas B. Paine led the dancing. The attendance was large, quite a number of visiting young ladies being present.

The ladies present were Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Hogan, Mrs. Atkinson, Mrs. Harvey Johnson, Mrs. Carroll Payn, Mrs. John Silver, Mrs. William Spears, Miss Harwood, Miss Eula Ketter, Miss Cornelia Jackson, Miss Mary Marsh, Miss Edie Howell, Miss Hattie Inman, Miss Maud Barker, Miss Julia Clark, Miss Joan Clark, Miss Fannie Cline, Miss Addie Maud, Miss Lily Orme and Miss Mary Ella Reid.

The gentlemen were Messrs. Paine, Eddleman, Hall, Crankshaw, Lowry, Ravenel, Grant, Berry Grant, Kiser, Orme, Inman, Julius Brown, Rountree, Peters, Atkinson, Moore, Marsh, Harvey Johnson, Caleb Jackson, Dr. Westmoreland and Messrs. White and Tolbert, of Macon; Mr. Roma, of New Orleans, and Mr. Haskell, of Boston.

The party given yesterday afternoon in honor of the tenth birthday of Maybel DeWolf, the pretty and bewitching little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. DeWolf, was a delightful affair. From 2 to 6 o'clock the petite hostess entertained her friends, and a merry crowd of children were there. After enjoying games and dancing, the guests repaired to the dining room, where a table decorated with rare flowers and laden with luscious fruits and dainty eatables, was spread. On the prettily decorated table of ladies' cake, ten little candles burned. At the plate of each of the little ladies was an elegant favor, a tiny bunch of artificial plants containing miniature Easter eggs, to each of which was attached an artistically illuminated card bearing the name of the guest and at the plates of their escorts were beautiful, boutonnières with cards. Those present were Pauline Henderson, Laura Boyd, Gladys Snook, Ellen Wynne, Maud Allen, Elsie Jones, Mattie Harlow, Bertha Miles, Hattie Jones, Annie Porter, Roger DeWolf, Charlie Grant, Minor Boy, John Henderson, Will Henderson, Paxton Rondo, Erskine Wylie, Robert Malone, Guy Wynne and Frank Carter.

Miss Mamie Norman, of Union Point, is visiting Mrs. E. H. Bowden, 52 Capitol avenue.

The meeting of the Upsilon Club last Monday night, at the residence of Mr. J. R. King, 212 Jones avenue, was a very pleasant affair, and the visitors were delightfully entertained.

The author selected for discussion was Longfellow.

Miss Anna Ebbert read a selection from "Hyperion."

Miss Arline Barnard read "The Wreck of the Hesperus."

Nuts were then cracked and passed around, containing slips of paper with quotations from each of Longfellow's works.

The election of officers then took place with the following result: President, W. J. Mallon; vice president, Miss Marion King; secretary, Miss Arline Barnard; treasurer, I. T. Heard.

The next meeting will be held at Mrs. E. H. Barnard's, 52 Capitol avenue.

Mrs. Charles F. Rice left last night for Columbus, Miss., to visit her parents, Dr. and Mrs. R. L. Sykes.

Miss Leslie Strong, a charming young lady of West Point, Miss., who has been visiting friends and relatives in this city, leaves this morning for Savannah, Ga.

It was a happy sight Saturday evening to see the bright faces and merry voices as the children flocked out of the nursery into the large front yard that encloses the home of Atlanta's friendless little one. The eggs were hidden in the hedge and under the tufted grass, and some in the loose earth, close search disclosing them in their varied colors here and there, in their hiding places. The golden egg was given to a little girl who, having found seven eggs, was willing to share with the less-fortunate possessor of two. A tiny little one was heard crying because she had not found any, she was soon directed to a nest, and was seen again beaming with delight.

Miss Lulu Hurt, of Columbus, is the guest of Miss Elizabeth Winslow, on Spring street. The young lady is one of Columbus' most charming girls.

The Young Men's Christian Association has issued invitations to a reception to be held Friday night, from 7 to 11 o'clock, at their rooms. It will be under the auspices of the Ladies' auxiliary, and besides the ladies of the auxiliary there will be in attendance fifty young ladies.

The occasion will be enlivened by music by Worn's orchestra, and in addition refreshments will be served. The affair promises to be an enjoyable one.

A very pretty wedding occurred yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, when Miss Cora Farnsworth was married to Mr. George B. Hinson, at the home on Ellis street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Barrett, the bride's mother giving her away. The parlors were gracefully decorated with smilax and roses, and the bride wore a charming picture in a gown of cream crepe de chine trimmed with lace. A bouquet of lilies of the valley and diamond ornaments completed the costume.

After the ceremony an elegant wedding breakfast was served.

Mr. Hinson is well known in Atlanta business circles as a young man of great business energy. He is a partner of the Atlanta Furniture Manufacturing Company, where he has made a great success. Socially he is very attractive and intellectual.

[Miss Farnsworth is admired by all who know her for her intellectual qualities and lovely nature. The happy young people have many friends to give them good wishes.

Miss Eva Carr, a most charming young lady of Macon, is visiting the city, the guest of Mrs. Lollie Belle Wylie, No. 329 East Fair street. Miss Carr is a young lady well known in literary circles, from the exquisite little bits of poetry and prose that have been published from her gifted pen.

The marriage of Dr. M. W. Chambers, of South Carolina, and Miss Ruth Pauline Rodgers will occur Wednesday, April 2nd, at the residence of the bride, 438 South Pryor street. After the ceremony the bride and groom will leave for their future home in South Carolina.

Augusta, Ga., March 31.—[Special.]—A quiet but happy wedding was celebrated yesterday morning at the residence of Mr. John S. Cook, on Telfair street. His beautiful and accomplished daughter, Miss Annie, was married to Mr. Frederick Woolven, of Philadelphia, by Rev. C. C. Williams. The attendants were Misses Fox, of Milledgeville, cousins of the bride, and Mr. Thomas, of Philadelphia. The groom is prominently connected with the Railroad Improvement works. He left at 10 o'clock with his bride for New York, where they will sail from on Wednesday for London, where Mr. Woolven will establish a branch office of the Baldwin works.

One Mighty Truth.

Far more immutable than the laws of the Medes and Persians is this, Health is the blessing, priceless, above all others. Without it, who shall succeed? Small ailments, temporary indigestion, constipation of the bowels, a chill, inactivity of the kidneys may, ay, do calamitous disaster. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters checkmate these in short order.

Something Good.

Young's Hotspur Relish and White Artichoke Pickles for sale at Tidwell & Pope and Frank E. Block. Try them. Young & Morris, Manufacturers, 20 South Broadway.

MARCH WEATHER.

COMMENCED AND ENDED IN A MANNER MOST LAMB-LIKE.

Observer Byram, of the Atlanta Signal Station, Tells an Interesting Story and Compares the Month With the Past.

The month of March came in like a lamb and lamb-like went out. It was not a very bad month, taken as a whole, and forgetting the first eight or ten days.

Observer Byram says that during the first three days of the month the average wind velocity was 5.4 miles, 9.0 miles and 4.4 miles, respectively; and the last three days of the month showed but a slight increase over those figures.

Gale velocities occurred during the month on the following dates: 13th, at 9:08 a. m., thirty-five miles an hour; 21st, at 9:33 p. m., thirty-six miles an hour; 26th, at noon, thirty-six miles an hour.

The month was decidedly a wet one. Rain fell on twenty days, and the total amount was 10.16 inches. This is an excess of 3.98 inches for March, as shown by normals deduced from records made at the Atlanta station since its establishment.

The excess of rain since January 1st, compared with the same period for a long number of years, is 7.93 inches, or in other words, the 25.39 inches of rain that has fallen since January 1st, is just 7.93 inches greater than the average of the corresponding periods in other years.

In March, 1880, the rain fell was 11.87 inches; in 1881 it was 10.98 inches; in 1886 it was 11.16 inches; and in 1888, 8.16 inches.

The month has been decidedly cool, the deficiency in temperature being 167 degrees on the 15th, to 73 degrees on the 23d.

Dense fogs occurred on the 1st, 3d, 7th, 8th, 12th and 19th.

Sleet fell on the 5th, from 7:30 o'clock a. m. to 8:55 o'clock a. m.

A heavy thunder storm occurred on the 8th. The 7th and 8th days of the month were remarkable on account of the darkness that prevailed.

The distinct storm centers, or "lows," traversed the country during the month. These "lows" entered our territory at various places and followed the usual course, towards the east, or a little north of east. At the close of the month the "low" that caused the heavy rains of the 30th and 31st was moving over the St. Lawrence valley, and a "high" covered the extreme northwest.

DO NOT BEAR FALSE WITNESS.

Virgie Foster Has Developed Into a Contradictory Witness.

Virgie Foster, white, of Bartow county, has been following the example of certain other parties who have lately been brought up with a round turn by the law for bearing false witness against their neighbors.

Several months ago Foster went before United States Commissioner Collins and swore he had seen Bethel Satterfield working in a moonshine distillery.

Satterfield was afterward arrested and brought before a commissioner at Dalton, Ga., where, although he waived examination, testimony against him was taken. Again, it is charged, Foster swore to having seen Satterfield in a distillery.

Satterfield was tried in the district court the other day and acquitted. Foster was on the stand in the case and swore that he had never seen Satterfield in a distillery, and that he had never made affidavit to that effect.

Well, the upshot was that Mr. Foster was arrested, and yesterday taken before Commissioner Haught, who fixed his bond at \$300, in default of which he is to go to jail.

His case will be investigated by the grand jury.

In the examination yesterday Satterfield testified that he might have been seen in a distillery, but if Foster had seen him he was not aware of it.

THE WOMAN'S EXCHANGE.

A New Departure in Woman's Work Will Be Opened Today.

The Atlanta Woman's Exchange opens today.

It is a new departure here and one which is sure to be a popular one.

A few days ago a charter was obtained. The association organized and the officers elected were: President, Miss Emma R. Phillips; vice president and corresponding secretary, Mrs. E. P. Hutchison; secretary and treasurer, Miss Margaret Jordan.

It is not a charitable institution. Acting on the principle that "the greatest benefit man can render man is a way to maintain self," the ladies at its head have subscribed stock themselves, and secured it from outsiders. With this fund as a basis, a room has been rented at Mr. Inman's new block, corner of South Forsyth street and Trinity avenue, where all working people who have taken one share—\$1 each—can place their work for sale, no matter what the amount.

Thus those who, heretofore have had difficulty in securing customers and obtaining reasonable prices can find a market for their goods. The stockholders themselves can incur no loss, inasmuch as not a dollar is taken as a contribution.

These exchanges exist throughout the principal cities of the country, and its opening in Atlanta should receive the hearty cooperation and patronage which such a laudable undertaking deserves.

PERSONAL.

Mr. J. S. STEWART, of Oxford, is in the city.

J. C. DELL, of Sylvania, Ga., is at the Kimball house.

W. C. STAFFORD, of Barnesville, was in the city yesterday.

H. I. WEST, of Athens, is stopping at the Markham house.

Mr. J. F. HANSON, of Macon, is registered at the Kimball.

Mr. K. C. BULLARD, of Savannah, is registered at the Markham.

Mr. J. C. DICKWORTH, of Dublin, Ga., is at the Markham house.

WILLIAM A. WILSON, of Americus, was at the Markham yesterday.

G. W. JORDAN and A. R. DAVIS, of Culloden, Ga., were in the city yesterday.

THOMAS H. POTTS, of Sandersville, is in the city at the Kimball house.

W. H. HINDS and wife, of Columbus, are stopping at the Kimball house.

MR. R. G. MATHEWS, of Barnesville, is in the city, stopping at the Markham.

P. H. BREWSTER and W. S. Copeland, of Newnan, are registered at the Markham.

MR. J. C. DICKWORTH, of Dublin, England, are registered at the Kimball.

MR. C. C. CALLOWAY, a planter of Forsyth, Ga., photographed at the Kimball yesterday.

MESSRS. T. F. HOWELL and J. B. Cooper, of Rome, were in the city yesterday on business.

DR. W. M. DUBHAM has gone on a visit to Cincinnati in the interest of The Eclectic Medical Journal.

MESSRS. J. L. HULEY and O. L. Grabfelder, two enterprising insurance agents of New York, are registered at the Kimball.

MR. R. H. PEABODY, of McDuffie county, was in the city yesterday in attendance upon the meeting of the Alliance exchange.

MR. BROOKS KELLY, the prominent New York banker, passed through the city yesterday. He took breakfast at the Kimball.

REV. F. M. HAYGOD, now lives at South Kirkwood, on the new dummy line. He has sold his home in the city, but his office is at No. 60 Decatur street.

A stitch in time saves nine, and Bile Beans take a stitch in time and a stitch in the side produced by liver complaint.

NOTES BY THE WAYSIDE.

BITS OF LOCAL NEWS AND GOSSIP OF INTEREST.

Leaves from the Notebooks of The Constitution's Reporters—The City in Brief.

A Handsome Vault.—Mrs. Henry W. Grady is having plans drawn by Gardner, Payne & Gardner for a handsome vault, to be built in Westview cemetery. The body of Mr. Grady will be removed there.

He Explains His Grins.—The negro boy who figured in the Chinese case in justice court on Monday, called last night to explain that his grinning, to which exception was taken, was attributable to the bad English of Jim Shi that made court and all spectators grin.

A Hawk for the Zoo.—Glover Bros., No. 23 West Mitchell street, have presented to Grant park a snow white hawk, captured in Newton county. It is a beautiful specimen, and is as large as an ordinary hen hawk, and very similar in appearance, except that it is snow white.

A Case of Distress.—A very worthy woman with six small children is in distress. She is down sick, without any help but two of her little children, who work in the factory. Any one wishing to help her can leave their contributions with Mrs. H. H. Ray, No. 6 Alabama street, or No. 7 Bell street.

A Popular Manager.—No theatrical manager who visits Atlanta has warmer friends than "Billy" Warrington, who looks after the business interests of the "Corsair." During the nine years he was with Sol Smith Russell Mr. Warrington made many acquaintances throughout the south who are always glad to welcome him.

An Atlanta Divine Honored.—Dr. J. B. Hawthorne is the recipient of a complimentary appointment. He has been selected as southern representative of the executive committee, to meet in Washington on April 10th, for the purpose of arranging for the Pan-American congress, which convenes at Chicago during the fair in 1893. Dr. Hawthorne has formally accepted.

He's a Legislator Now.—A great many people in Atlanta will remember Colonel Frank Marion, for several years foreman in the office of the Evening Journal. From Atlanta Colonel Marion went to Los Angeles, Cal., to accept a position on the leading paper there. He seems to have prospered in sunny southern California, for he has recently been sent to represent his county in the state legislature.

Increasing the Fund.—The Hebrew Orphan's Home fund has received a very substantial increase. The net proceeds of the recent Charity ball, held for its benefit, amounted to \$1,080. In addition to this, President Joseph Hirsch reports the following donations: W. T. Thompson, \$5; W. Woods White, \$10; Mrs. D. R. Wadley, \$10; M. Milheiser, \$25; Miss Irene Putzell, of Savannah, \$8.50; Mrs. Herman Baum of Camden, S. C., \$10, making a total of \$1,146.50.

Prohibition in 1890 in Georgia.—"Talking about Sherwood's Georgia Gazette," remarked a gentleman at the capitol yesterday, "reminds me of a curious statement I noticed not long ago in the edition of 1890. It seems that in that year there were only two prohibition counties in Georgia. That is, liquor was not sold in those counties. They were Fayette and Liberty. So they are entitled to the credit of being the pioneer prohibition counties in the state."

About the Caster Bean.—Mr. Nesbitt, the commissioner of agriculture, has had an expert examination and opinion of the state chemist, about the caster bean.

It will be remembered that only a few days ago a case was reported from De Kalb county, where it was believed that some stock died of eating the beans.

The chemist says that the beans, in sound condition, are not harmful to stock, but rather helpful. When decayed, or decaying, the beans are very poisonous.

It is generally believed that the bean is entirely harmless; but this, according to the chemist, is all a mistake.

A Remarkable Case.—George Maulden, who lives in Reynoldstown, has long been an object of pity among his friends and acquaintances. He has been for six or seven years afflicted with a terrible cough and what was believed to be catarrh. While bathing his face yesterday morning he blew out of his left nostril a piece of knife blade about an inch long. It looked like a piece of bone. When the outer covering was removed, however, it proved to be a piece of a steel knife blade.

When but a boy of ten years a negro boy stabbed him in the left cheek, in a boyish scrimmage. He did not know that a portion of the blade of the knife was left in his cheek until he was relieved of a case of supposed chronic catarrh by blowing the bit of blade out of his nose yesterday.

Inman Park Sale.—One of the most notable real estate events of the season will take place in a few days.

On next Thursday, the 9th inst., a number of residence lots located in Inman Park, will be sold at auction. The sale will be conducted by the East Atlanta Land Company, and under their management will doubtless prove a great success. The company has made special arrangements for the occasion, and expects to receive a large number of interested buyers.

The park, which is already one of the prettiest residences in the south, has recently received considerable attention, and been beautified in every manner possible. As a result, it is now even more attractive than formerly, and combined with its easy access by the electric line, is readily seen to be very desirable property.

Inman park is being rapidly built up, and there are now few safer investments or pleasant places of residence to be found anywhere. Every one with an eye to the future will be on hand, and obtain his quota of bargains in real estate.

SUGAR MANUFACTURING IN GEORGIA.

A Distinguished Frenchman Writes to Governor Northern About It.

The governor is gradually extending the scope of his correspondence; and one letter in his mail yesterday came from France.

It was written in French, and by a man who has sixteen public and scientific titles. His letter takes about half a page, and the other page and a half is taken up in signing his name.

He writes upon a matter in which some Georgia people are interested—that of manufacturing sugar in this state—and it may be worth their while to write to him. He himself wrote to know the address of people interested in that line.

His address is, "V. Daix, Saint-Quentin (aisne), France."

A Card From Mr. Mahoney.

EDITOR CONSTITUTION: I read in this morning's edition of THE CONSTITUTION that the feed bill of the street department for 1890 cost \$3,482.50 and the cost of each mule or horse was \$11.10 per month.

I am happy to inform you that such is not the case. The entire amount for feed for 1890 was \$2,708.31 and the cost per head was \$6.64. Will you please make the correction and oblige.

Commissioner Public Works.

Stamps for sale at THE CONSTITUTION office.

Mme. Demore's Portfolio of Fashions For spring and summer; new and elegant designs; price 25 cents, by mail 30 cents. For sale by John M. Miller, No. 31 Marietta st. mar27-tf

MONEY IN THESE LOTS.

That is What You Are After—So Remember the Date of Sale.

If you buy a lot at the sale of the Atlanta Suburban Land Company Thursday, April 10th, you do so on the easiest terms ever heard of, one-fourth cash, balance in 6, 12 and 18 months, or one-fourth cash and balance from 1 to 7 years.

Calligraph Writing Machine is the best for telegraph purposes. Never out of order.

Go to Samuel W. Good & Co.'s Edgewood Sale.

Tomorrow at 12 o'clock.

You can get any amount of stamps at THE CONSTITUTION business office.

You can get any amount of stamps you want, at any hour, at THE CONSTITUTION office.

THE TAX ON COTTON.

WHICH THE FARMERS WILL HAVE TO PAY.

The State and County Taxes Amount to a Considerable Aggregate Sum—A Great Deal of Cotton Has Been Held.

An authority on the handling of cotton brought out an interesting fact yesterday, the importance of which has not been generally appreciated.

"There never was in Georgia before," said he, "near so much cotton left on the 1st of April in the hands of the farmers. It's being in their hands on the 1st of April makes them pay the taxes on it."

"Does that make any material difference?" "Indeed it does, and you are going to see a kick all over the state when they come to give in their property for taxation. They have been advised to hold their cotton, as much as possible, and they have acted in concert in that direction. It wouldn't help matters if every bale in the state was sold on the 2d of April—it is in the hands of the farmers on the 1st of April, and they pay the taxes on it."

"How much is it?"

"State and county taxes will foot up, in the aggregate, a very large sum to come from the farmers. This is in the nature of an additional tax upon them—something in excess of what they usually pay, for they never before adopted a general policy of holding back their cotton until the 1st of April."

"Not long ago the list of questions to be proposed by the tax collector were changed—I think Judge Hall was the author of the bill in the legislature—and this point about holding cotton is covered now."

"The great difference this year, though, is in the amount of cotton held as compared with the average. Where a man pays \$1 tax on cotton ordinarily he will pay \$10 this year, and in the aggregate this amounts to a great deal."

"In addition to this, by holding over his cotton the farmer bears the loss in weight and loses interest on what his cotton was worth last fall; and, taking all things into consideration, I can't see that it has been a thrifty experiment."

ANOTHER "GREEN-GOODS" SCHEME.

It is Invented and Practiced by a Young Countryman.

Here is the latest "green-goods" scheme, and it is a clever one, too.

And, strangest of all, it was invented and executed by a young man from the country, whom nobody would ever suspect in connection with so shrewd a move.

His name is John F. Weathers, and he comes from Lavender, Floyd county, Georgia.

In this case the operator concocts a letter which he sends to a person in some distant part of the country, about as follows:

"Several months ago," he writes, "some plates were stolen from the bureau of printing and engraving at Washington. Two of these plates came into my possession. They are of the \$2 and \$5 denominations. I have procured some paper that exactly suits my purpose, and have struck off thousands of dollars' worth of money that is as good as the genuine because an expert can't tell the difference. Now, I offer you \$100 of this stuff for \$25, to be mailed you when I have received the money."

There it is, and there is only one weak spot in the swindler's relying on the credulity of a man to send on the money. The average man would not trust \$25 of his money in the hands of a confidence man without the equivalent in his own possession.

But Weathers tried the scheme, nevertheless. He, of course, had none of the "green," nor the plates, and the person who sent him the \$25 never heard of it again. One sharper relied on another to enter into the scheme and keep it mum.

But in this case Mr. Weathers reckoned without his host. He sent the letter to a man way off in Montana who was honest, and returned the letter, not to the writer, but to the United States authorities.

The matter was taken up by the last grand jury, who examined it thoroughly, and found a true bill against Weathers for unlawful use of the mails.

His trial will come up in the circuit court tomorrow, and promises some interesting developments.

Weathers is twenty-three years old.

THE ELKS' ELECTION.

Officers for the Ensuing Year Chosen Last Night.

Atlanta Lodge of Elks chose officers for the ensuing year last night.

The beautiful lodgeroom of the Elks, in the Capitol block, was crowded. Election night always draws a good crowd, even when there are no contests, as was the case last night.

With one or two exceptions, the old officers were re-elected, those exceptions being in cases where the old officers refused to allow their names to be presented.

The officers elected are: Exalted Ruler—Thomas Cobb Jackson. Esteemed Leading Knight—D. B. Smith. Esteemed Loyal Knight—Henry G. Kuhl. Esteemed Lecturing Knight—Dr. F. O. Stockton.

Secretary—John H. Raine. Treasurer—Ben H. Thompson. Trustees—W. L. Venable, A. Park Woodward and Major J. W. Scully.

Messrs. Theodore Mott, C. E. Black and R. L. Hardin were chosen to other offices in the lodge.

The house committee consists of Messrs. H. G. Saunders, Dr. D. H. Howell, H. G. Kuhl, S. M. Hall and John Raine.

The Atlanta Lodge of Elks is one of the best in the order. No lodge of any fraternity has a finer personnel than has this lodge, and the members are all enthusiastic in their work for the order.

At the R. Y. M. C. A. Hall Last Night.

IN SOUTHERN LANDS.

THE TRIP FROM YUMA TO EL PASO.

What Irrigation Has Done for the Country. The Yuma Indians—Through Varying Changes of Scene Into Texas.

EL PASO, TEX., March 30.—(Special.)—Los Angeles is the handsomest town in America. While it has but 60,000 inhabitants, the buildings are new and handsome and the climate is perfect. The present is typical summer weather. Flowers are in bloom everywhere, the trees are covered with oranges, the gaily plumed birds are singing merrily in the trees and all the world seems a dream of happiness.

The city is a mass of beautifully shaded broad asphalt streets lined with great tall business blocks of granite and with beautiful residences. Every yard is an orange grove, besides palms, cedars, pepper and various other pretty shade trees. Indeed, a drive through Los Angeles is like a dream.

The country around it, a few years ago, was barren and waterless, except immediately along the river, but irrigation from the mountain lakes and streams and from artesian wells has made it the most fertile on the globe.

Riverside, a town of 8,000 inhabitants, a short distance south of Los Angeles, was a few years ago a barren stretch of rolling land. But now it is the "Garden of Eden" of the Pacific slope. Canals and ditches run in every direction. The people have tunneled through the hills and built sluices over the valleys and ravines for the canals. From these the lands are so thoroughly irrigated that every conceivable kind of fruit grows in profusion and geraniums grow as large as trees.

THE ORANGE GROVES. In and around this town are over 11,000 acres in orange groves and right now entire train loads of oranges are shipped away daily. A six-year-old grove is said to net its owner from \$400 to \$800 an acre annually, and there are many acres that yield as much as \$1,000 worth of fruit annually. But land is high. You can buy nothing of value for less than \$1,000 an acre, and little at that. But it is a model town, laid out in beautifully shaded streets of magnolias, eucalyptus, palms and pepper trees. The dwellings houses are not built near one another like in most towns. Around each house is an orange grove or vineyard covering from ten to fifty acres.

The oranges are ripe now and the groves with their bright green leaves and deep yellow fruit present a picture of beauty beyond description.

If the apples of Eden were as beautiful and luscious looking as the oranges of this Eden, one can well imagine how old Adam could not resist the temptation. I could not. Without invitation or permission the temptation was so great that I scaled a hedge and picked and ate the luscious, golden fruit until there was room for no more.

The day at Riverside was like a dream of paradise.

A Sandstorm in the Desert. In coming down through southern California to Yuma, Arizona, which was almost wiped from the face of the earth a month ago by a flood in the Colorado, one passes through a variety of scenery.

The most picturesque is seen in crossing the Sierra Nevada. The train climbs to the top of the mountains, many thousands feet above the level of the sea and then down again to the great sand desert of California. In many places in going over the mountains you can see a half dozen different points in the track as it winds in and out of hundreds of feet below. In one place, known as the "Loop," the track passes through a tunnel in the side of the mountain, then goes around forming a loop, and passes around directly over the tunnel.

BELOW THE SEA. But after leaving the mountains you enter the most desolate country this side of the Sahara desert. It is a vast desert of sand, more than 100 miles across, that will not even sprout grass. At one time this great sink was the bed of the ocean, and even now in the center it is 263 feet below the level of the sea, and more than that below the Colorado river. But for the ranges of mountain between it and the ocean and rivers it would now be a great salt lake. As it is, in its center is a mammoth salt flat, and that is where the great salt deposits were left after the evaporation of the water that once covered this great territory. The people who live at this place have their water and provisions brought to them by the railroad.

A SEA OF SAND. The desert of sand looks like a great sea. In the distance you are sure you see water, and are loth to believe when told that it is a mirage. As we passed through we encountered the worst sandstorm of years. The wind was blowing a perfect gale, and the air was so filled with sand that one could not see ten feet. Every opening in the cars was closed down tight, but the sand beat through in perfect clouds until our lungs were filled, and when we covered our faces with handkerchiefs, and it seemed for a time that we would be unable to survive it. An idea of the intensity of the blow can be gathered from the fact that the sand beat against the car windows with such force that the glass was actually frosted and the paint was worn from the sides of the cars. But worse than that, many telegraph poles were actually worn and cut down by the sand beating against them. Those not actually down were worn partially away, and in many places the sand had blown up so thick on the track that it had to be shoveled off like snow.

IT WAS A FEARFUL RIDE, worse by far than a storm on the ocean, and the congressmen breathed a sigh of relief when the Colorado was crossed and the train halted at what was Yuma a month ago. Yuma stood on the Arizona side at the junction of the Colorado and Gila rivers. A month ago it was a prosperous town of 1,100 people, but the floods came and in one night all Yuma, with 200 or 300 buildings, was carried down the Colorado into the Gulf of California. The people, however, escaped to the hills, and not more than half a dozen lost their lives.

THE YUMA INDIANS. Immediately across the river from Yuma is the reservation of the Yuma Indians. There are 12,000 worthless and indolent redskins in this tribe who live entirely upon the charity of the government.

Arizona, New Mexico and Texas. The ride from Yuma to El Paso across Arizona and New Mexico is through a flat, almost waterless prairie country covered with sage brush, cactus and occasionally straggling patches of grass. This entire western country is sorely in need of water. It rains but seldom, and there are few trees. As a consequence one travels for hundreds and hundreds of miles without seeing even a bush more than two or three feet high.

THE HOME OF THE APACHE. Southern Arizona and New Mexico are the home of the treacherous Apache. Along the foothills, and on the plains near the railroad,

their villages of tepees can be seen from the car windows. The bucks, wrapped in their red blankets, are seen looting about lazily in the sun, while the squaws are engaged about the fires. This country was the stamping ground of that old murderous devil Geronimo who gave Uncle Sam and the people out here so much trouble.

The brakeman on our train was an intelligent Canadian who came out here twenty years ago with a party of prospectors. A band of Apaches attacked them one night and killed all except him. But for a fleet horse he would have suffered the fate of the rest. The intensity with which this fellow hates an Indian is remarkable. He believes the only good Indian is a dead Indian, and is a strong advocate of Indian extermination.

PREPARING FOR AN OUTBREAK. The whites out here are already preparing for an Indian outbreak this spring. They feel sure the Sioux will go on the warpath as soon as the grass comes, few of them being more than nine feet in height. The most interesting thing for the whites of this country to contemplate, for the Indians are no respecters of persons. They murder men, women and children in cold blood. Listening to the tales of their brutal murders one cannot help sympathizing with the whites and believing as they do, that the only good Indian is a dead one.

EL PASO. is a treeless town on the banks of the muddy Rio Grande, of 11,000 inhabitants. They are Americans, Mexicans, Chinamen, Indians and negroes. The Mexicans predominate. There are some handsome brick buildings, but the majority are one-story structures, many of them being mud houses or adobe. The drive across the Rio Grande to Paso del Norte in Mexico is interesting. There you find a city of adobe, few of them being more than nine feet in height. The most interesting sight of the town is the old Spanish mission church, more than 200 years old, in which there are representations of Christ on the cross and Christ in the sepulchre. In the church we saw many beautiful Mexican girls on their knees about the floor, apparently engaged in prayer, although their religious duties were not such as to prevent a moderate dose of flirtation with some of the young men of our party, and as for that matter, the hardened faces of the old senators were weathered in smiles as they caught the coy glance of the Mexican maidens flitting from face to face. An old fool—well, it was only with difficulty that the senators were dragged away in time to see the remainder of the town.

W. B. B. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething softens the gums and allays all pain.

MONEY IN THESE LOANS.

That Is What You Are After—So Remember the Date of Sale. If you buy a lot at the sale of the Atlanta Suburban Land Company Thursday, April 16th, you do so on the easiest terms ever heard of—one-fourth cash, balance in 6, 12 and 18 months, or one-fourth cash and balance from 1 to 7 years.

Dirt Cheap. Dirt. I have for sale for five days, 41x120 to alley on Marietta street. Owner must sell. Come quick. G. W. Adair, 5 Kimball House, Wall Street, April—24.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Of the Standard Wagon Company.

Buggies, carriages, carts, harness, etc., "world without end." Now you have an opportunity to buy a fine or medium grade vehicle at a bargain. On or about August 1st we will move into our elegant new five-story building, now being erected on Walton street, immediately in rear of the postoffice. Before making the move everything in our present repository can be bought at a bargain. It may be a new departure for a buggy and carriage house, but we propose a clean sweep. Hardly necessary or possible to enumerate, but you will find almost everything on wheels, from the very finest down to medium grade. We cordially invite you to call and see for yourselves, or send for catalogue and prices. Standard Wagon Co., Alabama street. T. M. Barna, manager. mar 25-dim

WEDDING PRESENTS.

Everything Suitable for Wedding Gifts and Anniversary Presents—The Very Choice Articles. We desire to call the public's attention to the fact that we are especially prepared to furnish wedding gifts and anniversary presents of the very choicest character in articles of Haviland's fine china. A china present is always appropriate. Weddings and anniversaries are constantly occurring, and in order to supply the demand for suitable presents, we keep on hand just such things as may be needed in that line.

Do you wish to make a present today to a friend? If so, we can supply you, as we have a beautiful collection of odd pieces of china, such as salad and berry bowls, olive and jelly dishes, cake plates, and an endless variety in ice cream sets, fish and game sets, chocolate sets, etc. We have these goods, both plain and decorated, at very reasonable prices. Being in direct and daily communication with headquarters, we are constantly receiving consignments and are in position to offer you the latest novelties and choicest productions of Haviland's celebrated factory.

In addition to china, we have an excellent assortment of fine crystal cut glass and Potter's bric-a-brac.

We make a specialty of carrying sterling silverware.

Don't forget to call and examine our entire stock. We have just what you want. Dobbs, Wey & Co., 45 Peachtree street. mar 7-dit

Mme. Demore's Portfolio of Fashions. For spring and summer; new and elegant designs; price 25 cents, by mail 30 cents. For sale by John M. Miller, No. 31 Marietta st. mar 29-if

We employ a large force of skilled workmen, and do the most difficult watch and jewelry repairing at reasonable prices. Residing diamonds, specialty. New and original designs. BATES & BERNKLE, Manufacturing Jewelers, 33 Whitehall street.

Read "announcement" of Standard Wagon Co. in another column.

OIL PAINTINGS. This Day at 10 O'Clock A. M. Will Be Sold at Auction. All those magnificent works of art that have been on exhibition for the past week at 38 South Broad street. An entrance through Douglas, Thomas & Co.'s store, 91 Whitehall street. Atlanta art critics pronounce them the best ever sold in this city. All who desire to ornament their homes with good pictures should not miss this opportunity. Seats for ladies with catalogues.

Edgewood sale tomorrow by Sam'l W. Goode & Co.

Mme. Demore's Portfolio of Fashions. For spring and summer; new and elegant designs; price 25 cents, by mail 30 cents. For sale by John M. Miller, No. 31 Marietta st. mar 29-if

AMONG THE RAILROADS.

NO FURTHER TROUBLE ON THE EAST TENNESSEE.

A Worthy Appointment—Other News of General Interest to Railroad Men.

Yesterday was the day set by the firemen and brakemen on the Georgia division of the East Tennessee road for a general strike unless their demands for higher wages and shorter hours were granted.

"Have you answered the men's petition?" was asked of Superintendent Desaurie yesterday. "Yes; in conference I told them I could not raise their wages, but was doing all I could to get rid of the freight rush so as to give them shorter hours. When their time is shortened to about twelve hours they will be getting exactly the same compensation as is given by all the other roads entering the city."

"Do you anticipate any further trouble?" "There will be no strike, I am satisfied. The disturbing element may attempt to stop our trains again, but I look for nothing worse than that."

A point showing the advance in the pay of men in the train service is shown in the fact that eight years ago it was calculated that it required 26 per cent of the gross earnings to pay the trainmen—that is, the engineers, firemen, conductors, baggage-masters and brakemen. Now, on such systems as the Pennsylvania, the Big Four and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, it requires from 33 to 34 per cent of the gross earnings to pay trainmen.

The Evansville Standard says: The electric headlight is certainly destined to be the highlight of the future. There is perhaps some objection on account of the first cost, but no engineer who has ever used it would care to exchange it for the old light—dim, uncertain and unhandy as it is. A number of Indiana roads are now using the new headlight and it is meeting with great favor elsewhere, but Indiana can claim the pioneer glory on this as well as on the mechanical boiler cleaner.

The engineering corps of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis road has resumed the survey of the Tennessee and Coosa roads. It is now believed the road will go south directly from Huntsville.

The Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Company is rapidly working over a lot of the old rolling stock of the Western and Atlantic railroad, and putting it in first-class condition.

W. A. Elwell, local freight agent of the Louisville Southern, has been removed. For the present his position is being filled by Traveling Auditor Moore. It is said John Menzies will get the place.

A railroad man who knows Senator Brice intimately, recently told an Indianapolis News reporter some of his views of him. Mr. Brice for some time wanted certain matters arranged at Sandusky, but his desires were prevented by two of the younger Vanderbilts, and he finally went to them. They laughed at him and Brice became quite angry. "Young men," said he, sternly, "you must not laugh at me; I won't permit it. Your father laughed at me once and it cost him nearly \$9,000,000, and I know he had a great deal more sense than you have." President Brice in a month's time got what he asked for at Sandusky.

Mr. J. W. McCord, a brother of Mr. H. Y. McCord, of this city, has just been appointed roadmaster of the Covington and Macon road by Superintendent Wilkins. No better man could have been chosen for the place. He was for fifteen years in the roadmaster's department of the Georgia road, and for the past four years has been supervisor on the Port Royal and Western Carolina road.

Mr. McCord was born in Jackson, Ga., forty years ago, and is highly regarded in railroad circles as an efficient man. With the Covington and Macon he will have 103 miles of road under his supervision.

Every railroad entering Louisville shows a handsome increase in the net earnings for the month of February, as compared with the corresponding month last year, with but one exception. Below is a comparative statement of all the lines entering Louisville, with the exception of the Pennsylvania:

	1931.	1930.	Increase.
E. and St. L.	\$ 116,039	\$2,926	\$113,113
L. & N. A.	189,029	189,029	0
O. and M.	306,992	303,368	3,624
C. & O. and St. W.	185,936	150,200	35,736
C. and O.	622,000	48,094	573,906
E. T. V. and Ga.	563,561	571,572	-8,011
L. & N. T. and T.	1,103,455	26,185	1,077,270
	1,610,455	1,496,946	113,509

*Decrease.

A well-known electrician, being requested to state within what distance an electrical train could be brought to a standstill without blocking the wheel when running at a speed of 125 miles an hour, estimated the distance at 7,000 feet, or a little more than a mile and a quarter. Assuming these figures as correct, it would demonstrate the utter futility of such a thing, and make it clear, even when their possibility has been accomplished, for any other purpose than very long distances. It is estimated that to make this stop for a weight of forty tons would require a brake pressure of 5,000 pounds. In order to attain this speed a locomotive of 350 horse power would be required.

The following act to require railroad companies to redeem unused tickets was passed by the general assembly of North Carolina at its recent session:

Section 1. That it shall be unlawful for any person to sell or deal in tickets issued by any railroad company unless he is a duly authorized agent of said railroad company, and it shall be the duty of said agent to exhibit his authority to sell or deal in said tickets, and the company whose agent he is shall be responsible for his acts as such agent; that any violation of this law shall be a misdemeanor.

Section 2. That when any round-trip ticket is sold by any railroad company, it shall be the duty of said company to redeem the unused portion of such ticket by allowing to the legal holder thereof the difference between the cost thereof and the price of a one-way ticket between the stations for which the said round-trip ticket was sold.

Section 3. That when any one-way or regular ticket is sold by any railroad company, and when used by the purchaser thereof, it shall be the duty of the railroad company selling the ticket to redeem said ticket at the same price paid for it.

For all Biliousness, Discard nauseous pills. Bile Beans, sugar coated. Quite pleasant are voted.

Buy an Edgewood Lot from Sam'l W. Goode & Co. At auction sale at 1 o'clock p. m. tomorrow. Free ride on train leaving union depot at 12 o'clock noon.

MANHOOD RESTORED. "SANTALITO," the Wonderful Spanish Remedy, is sold with a Written Guarantee to cure all Nervous Diseases, such as Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Headaches, Wakefulness, Lost Manhood, Nervousness, Lassitude, all drains and loss of power of the Generative Organs, in either sex, caused by over-excess, youthful indiscretions, or excessive use of tobacco, opium, or stimulants, which ultimately lead to Infertility, Consumption and insanity. Put up in convenient form to carry in the vest pocket. Price \$1 a package, or 6 for \$5. With every \$5 order we give a written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Sent by mail to any address. Circular free. Mention this paper.

MADRID CHEMICAL CO., Branch Office for U. S. A. 311 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO, ILL. FOR SALE IN ATLANTA, GA., by Jacob's Pharmacy, Cor. Marietta & Peachtree Sts. mar 29-d not sun wed s & s

The cost of a lamp is chiefly in chimneys. It need not be. There are chimneys that do not break. Macbeth & Co., Pittsburgh, "pearl-top" their chimneys thus: Of course their chimneys are made of the toughest glass.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM. Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Restores Fall to Restored Gray Hair to its youthful color. Cures scalp itching and dandruff. Price 25c and 50c. Sold everywhere.

ART IN ADVERTISING. Art. For four cents in stamps, we will send you artistic suggestions for newspaper advertisements, cards or circulars. Bright, lively, humorous—suitable for every line of business. From sketches by our best artists. For merchants or business men in city or country; they are great charming novelties that will add life and character. Try Art in Advertising.



ALDEN & FAXON, ADVERTISING AGENTS, 68 & 69 W. Third St., CINCINNATI, O.



ALDEN & FAXON, ADVERTISING AGENTS, 68 & 69 W. Third St., CINCINNATI, O.

THE North American Review FOR APRIL. Contains: CARDINAL GIBBONS on Wealth and its Obligations. By PROF. RICHARD T. ELY. The Example of a Great Life. By THE EDITOR.

THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE ON The Duty of the Hour. Married Women in Fiction. By M. W. HAZELTINE. Men of the Salisbury. By HENRY W. LUCY.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNION PACIFIC R.R. ON The West and the Railroads. Humors of the Cookery-Book. By AGNES REPLIER. Civilization and Suicide. By W. MATTHEWS. The Best Sign of Our Times. By EMILIO CASTELLAR. And other Important Articles. SOLD BY ALL NEWSDEALERS.

TO OPIUM HOT SPRINGS. We will pay Hotel bills, Railroad fares to and from Hot Springs, Arkansas, and charge no fee. For any case we will cure or what is commonly called the "OPHIUM HABIT," which includes the habitual use of Opium, Morphine, Cocaine, and other kindred narcotics. Address: HAZLEWOOD INSSTITUTE, HOT SPRINGS, ARK. Send this paper. 10011—don't want war

WANTED—A note for \$5 given by Lebrun Darden and payable to J. P. Whitehead, \$10 was crossed on the back. All persons are notified not to trade for same.

THAYED OR STOLEN—One large black horse, 5 male, old and shaggy looking. Return to M. Barwell & Co., No. 12 E. Mitchell St., will pay cost.

WANTED—Boards. DESIRABLE ROOM, with board, at 22 Church st., One block from Peachtree.

WANTED—Home and plain board in private family; rates must be reasonable. Address E. H. care Constitution.

W. A. BATES, Stocks, Bonds and Loans. Money loaned on improved Atlanta Real Estate, short or long time. Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank Stock for sale.

THE SINGER MFG. COMPANY. THE SEWING MACHINE MANUFACTURERS OF THE WORLD.

A Record of 9,000,000 Machines, MADE AND SOLD. NOW OFFER THREE ENTIRELY DIFFERENT New Family Sewing Machines. OSCILLATOR, VIBRATOR, AUTOMATIC. Machines will be delivered at any point free of expense.

We have recently opened Handsomely appointed show rooms at 385 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY, where can be seen a large and varied line of our Regular and Special Manufacturing Machines, in practical operation.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY. General Offices for the South 205 E. BROAD STREET, RICHMOND, VA. 135 CANAL STREET, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Property represented in every principal City, where reliable men can always be found to complete the work.

WANTED—To sell a rolling rack and office furniture, cheap. Room 5 third floor, Chamberlain Johnson Building.

WANTED—A second-hand bookkeeper's standing desk and one roll top desk. "M." Constitution office.

WANTED—Everybody to try the Winnie Davis perfume, a new odor of rare sweetness, delicate and lasting fragrance; a delightful blending of the rich aroma of the native southern flowers. Ask your druggist for it. Manufactured by the Atlanta Perfumery Co. inc 11-d

HELP WANTED—Male. SEVERAL YOUNG MEN WANTED—3 young men graduates of city high school, can learn of a splendid opportunity of becoming electrical engineers and receive pay for their time while studying by addressing the undersigned. Must reply in own handwriting, stating age, present occupation and name reference. Electrician, box 215, Atlanta, Ga. mar 31-

WANTED—At once, an experienced drug clerk references required. Apply to R. T. Brunby & Co., Athens, Ga. mar 31-

WANTED—Salesmen on salary or commission to handle the New Patent Chemical Ink. The greatest selling novelty ever produced. Free sample and full particulars. No strings attached. Paper: 200 to 500 per cent profit. One agent's sales amounted to \$200 in six days. \$25 in two hours. We want one energetic agent for each state and territory. Sample by mail 5c. For terms and full particulars, address, The Monroe Engraving Manufacturing Co., La Crosse, Wis. mar 29-d

\$15.00 per advertising and selling our goods. Some of our agents make \$15 to \$25 per day. None are making less than \$5 per day and expense. For terms and full particulars address with stamp, Cavascope Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill. mar 18-d 41-wed and sun.

CHANCE IN A LIFE TIME for men with capital and active men without capital. No money required. Pleasant and profitable business. No drones or idlers. Seekers need apply. Address, with a 2-cent stamp, Consolidated Adjustable Shoe Co., Salem, Mass. mar 6-tw-fr mon wed

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS—Sealed bids for building Baptist brick church at Greenville, S. C. will be received until May 1st. Address J. H. Foster, mar 29-d

WANTED—Agents. AGENTS WANTED at once for Life and Remittance of General Johnson. Terms: 25c per policy. Will sell very fast. A few general agents wanted, also. Write at once. R. H. Woodward & Co., Baltimore, Md. mar 29-d

WANTED—Good Agents to sell "Stanley's Wonderful Adventures in Africa." Come at once. D. W. Chayer & Co., 40 Mar 29-d

WANTED—Offering big money, in exclusive territory, our new patent safe, sell at sight in city or country; new agents first in field actually getting rich; one agent in one day cleared \$800 so company, catalogue free. Alpine Safe Co., Nos. 353-371 Clark street, Cincinnati, O. feb 25-dm

WANTED—Live agents in every town in Georgia to sell our famous \$30 pants; exclusive territory given. Address Plymouth Rock Pants Co., 33 Whitehall st., Atlanta, Ga. feb 25-dm

AGENTS—\$5 to \$10 per day collecting small pleasures to copy and enlarge; satisfaction guaranteed and \$5000 fine. A. Dunne & Co., 66 Reade St., New York. feb 25-dm

WANTED—Agents to sell the Pinless Clothes Line, the only line ever invented that holds the clothes without pins; a perfect success; patent recently issued; sold only by agents, to whom the exclusive right is given; on receipt of 50 cents we will send a sample line by mail; also circular; price list and terms to agents; secure your territory at once. Address The Pinless Clothes Line, 111 Harrison street, Worcester, Mass. jan 31-dm

FOR RENT—Houses, Cottages, Etc. FOR RENT—Celebrated Bay View property splendid location, summer or winter home; modern improvements; adjacent 8-room cottage to be had. Only responsible parties need apply. Address Brooklyn State Agency, Brunswick, Ga. mar 29-d

FOR RENT—The four-story brick building formerly occupied by the Times Clinchton Coal Co., fronting on E. & N. E. 150 feet, more or less, on Marietta street car line; suitable for manufacturing purposes. Apply to the Boyd & Baxter Partnership, 100 E. Peachtree street. feb 25-dm

BUSINESS CHANCES. STAMPS for sale at The Constitution business office.

VALUABLE PATENT FOR SALE—Towns, country and state rights not much capital required. Article needed in every home; manufactured and introduced elsewhere; a success. Wm. A. Ross, 515 W. 4th St., New York. feb 25-dm

IMPORTANT TO PATENTERS—Inventors of Novelties, etc., will find it to their interest to write before placing same on market to the manager of the Richard E. Fox Publishing and Supply Department, Franklin Square, New York.

FOR SALE—A first-class equipped machine shop, complete, with modern appliances, with all buildings and appurtenances. For terms, etc., apply to Wm. & Irvin, Sanderville, Ga. mar 3-dim-fr mon wed

PERSONAL. PHYLIS—I will be home Thursday next. Come and see me at 22 E. Mitchell St. feb 25-dm

HERK & Co. were only slightly inconvenienced by Saturday night's fire and are open, doing business at their old stand, No. 12 South Forsyth street, paying the highest market prices, spot cash for all kinds of hides, fur skins, beaver, wool, etc. Write for prices. feb 25-dm

POSTAGE stamps for sale at The Constitution business office.

MONEY TO LOAN. MONEY TO LOAN, long or short time in sums to suit. Wm. C. Hale, Room 3, Colfax building. mar 29-d

MONEY TO LEND—We represent parties with a large amount of money to lend on central property. Rates reasonable. Ellis & Gray, 41 S. Broad st. sun, wed, sat 5-d

MONEY TO LEND at lowest rates on city or farm lands in adjoining counties. Long or short time, large or small amounts, or installment; no delay. Read & Brandon, 25 S. Broad street. dec 29-dm

MONEY TO LOAN in large or small amounts, repayable monthly. Real estate security. No delay. No guaranty. No delay. Come and see us. Merchants' Mechanical, Banking and Loan Company, 100 E. Peachtree street, corner of North Broad street. north-dm

P. N. BARKER negotiates real estate loans at low rates. Room 22, Traders' bank building.

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous. ANY AMOUNT OF STAMPS to be had at The Constitution business office.

FOR SALE—A few of the best vests in paragon for the Stanley League. Call on C. G. L., cashier a National's.

FOR SALE—We offer for sale the old type used by the former publishers on the mail list of The Wesleyan Christian Association. There is enough type to set up 7,000 to 8,000 names. Will sell the mailing machine also. Apply to W. J. Campbell, for Constitution job office. mar 29-d

STAMPS for sale at The Constitution business office.



A CARD.

Mr. Philipp Koempel, of New York, has entered my book as a partner. The same will be continued under the firm and style of Mueller & Koempel, this new firm assuming all liabilities of the old firm, and collecting outstanding accounts. I take this occasion to thank the public for the generous patronage bestowed upon the old firm, and bespeak for the new firm the same support and encouragement given to the old. Respectfully, L. A. MUELLER.

Referring to above, we take

